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FIRST EDITION

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

The Late Hurricane—Reports of the Earthquake at St. John's Confirmed, Etc. Etc.

PORTO RICO.

The Violence of the Late Hurricane—The Earthquake in St. Johns.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Dates from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, are to the 10th instant. The greatest force of the hurricane was spent on the eastern coast. The violence of the wind was terrific in its effects at Fajardo, Naquabo, and Humacoa. The greater number of buildings in the towns as well as on the plantations were demolished. At some places not a house is left standing. The blast swept from north to west. The floods which followed were unprecedented, destroying houses and animals, and many persons were drowned.

The hurricane was also very severe in its effects in the interior of the island. The growing crops on the plantations were annihilated, and half the coffee crop on the island has been destroyed, but the loss in the cane-fields has been exaggerated. Floods came down from the mountains, but proved, it is said, beneficial to the growing canes, which were saved on many estates.

The cane grinding will commence, it is thought, earlier than usual. On the Southern and Western coasts the loss was less.

At Guayamas, Ponce, and Mayaguez, there were no disasters to foreign shipping. Notwithstanding the scarcity of provisions, the markets were growing quiet.

A larger coal depot was to be established at St. Johns.

The reports of the earthquakes at St. Johns are confirmed. The shocks were the severest known for seventy-seven years. Five distinct shocks were felt on the 19th, at the same time the river rose and fell three feet.

There was little or no shipping in the port. Coffee was quoted at 12@13 cents. No sugar or molasses for sale. Nothing doing in freights.

ST. THOMAS.

Raising of the Shipwrecked Steamers—The Dry Dock.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—St. Thomas dates to the 18th instant have been received. There was great activity there in raising sunken vessels. Twenty had been sold at auction, some of them bad bargains. The raising of the shipwrecked steamers and the dry dock has been found to be impossible.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Late Hurricane in the Island—Whole Parishes Desolated—No Coasters Lost—The Baez Revolution Quelled.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Advices have been received from the city of St. Domingo to the 16th instant. A hurricane visited the capital at quarter-past 10 on the morning of the 13th. The wind came from the southeast, and veered to south west by south, blowing with great fury. The lighthouse was damaged, whole parishes were desolated, and buildings are in ruins probably all over the island.

The Spanish coaster Altagracia was wrecked. Her captain and a boy were saved. The Spanish coaster Maria Blanca was also lost. Her crew were saved.

Flour and other articles of prime necessity are to be admitted into St. Domingo duty free. The export of produce and provisions is prohibited.

A loan of $10,000,000 with Erlanger, of Paris. was pending, and awaited the ratification of the foreign Consul instrumental in procuring it.

A faction of Baezists, under Antonio Blas, surprised the town of Burahana on the 27th of October and pillaged the place. They kidnapped and chained General Lasala and his officers. Subsequently the Government troops, under General Oganda, made a vigorous attack upon and routed the enemy. General Lasala was released.

The report of the affrays at Guayabin and Monte Cristo is confirmed.

General Valverde, the Minister to Hayti, and his secretary had returned, having escaped the shipwreck of the Alta Gracia and saved their diplomatic documents.

President Cabral had granted to Cambiazo & Co. the right to work a copper mine near Boca Guayo.

Tranquillity had been restored throughout St. Domingo.

Execution of a Rebel Chief—Movements of President Cabral.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—We have dates from St. Domingo to the 20th instant. The Rebel General Borriente was captured by General Valerio and shot. General Bobadilla at the head of a column had left for Cibao. President Cabral and staff were following. The province of Azua is reported tranquil.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Pajario, with Convicts on Board.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The steamship Pajario arrived here to-day, via Santiago, with one hundred passengers—twenty convicts and eighty soldiers.

CANADA.

The Ontario Provincial Legislature—A Blow at Ministerial Majorities—An Official Ball—Railroad Extension.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—The Legislature of the Province of Ontario is called to meet on the 13th proximo. A bill is before the House of Commons for an act to prevent members of local Legislatures from also sitting in the general Legislature, the act to come into effect next session. It will deprive the ministry of some twenty votes.

Mr. Cauchon is to give a ball this evening in the Senate chamber. It is generally reported that fourteen hundred tickets have been issued.

There are no outward preparations here to meet a Fenian raid. The regular force is five companies of rifles, under Major Buller.

It is contemplated to extend the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad from this point along the left bank of the river up to Aylmer, distance nine miles.

Mr. Howe's Prospective Appointment—The Commercial Bank Bill.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—It is suggested to the Government to appoint Hon. Mr. Howe President of the Railroad Commission for the Completion of the Intercolonial Railway, and thus gracefully get rid of a dangerous opponent. The Commercial Bank bill has passed the Banking Committee. It provides for the continuance of the suspension for ninety days without forfeiture of charter, and for permitting the bank to resume or amalgamate and reduce its stock. It was stated by the President that the bank was solvent towards the public; that it had since its suspension discharged $2,000,000 of liabilities, leaving the present liabilities $2,676,676. Against this they had specie, provincial notes, and notes and balances of other banks to the amount of $859,000, with $220,000 under discount. After relieving the account of all moneys now thought doubtful, reckoning the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds at $900,000, or fifty per cent., there is a balance of assets of $2,400,000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Impeachment Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—This has been a busy day among the impeachers. Alarmed at the apathy and opposition with which the majority report has been received by the people and the press of all parties, they seem to realize the importance of personal effort among the members with a view to secure a majority in the House. Since early this morning a number of the leading spirits have been at work, going from one member's room to another, ascertaining whether they were for or against impeachment. Those who hesitated were expostulated with, while those who gave an affirmative answer were exhorted to steadfastness and perseverance. Such as declared themselves positively opposed to the adoption of the majority report were coaxed and even threatened. It is said that not less than half a dozen hacks have been employed all day in driving the impeachers around the city while making their calls upon their fellow-members.

The residence of Thaddeus Stevens, on Capitol Hill, was thronged during the greater part of the day, and the old Commoner is said to have discoursed eloquently to his visitors upon what he terms the "irresistible force" of the majority report, and to have denounced in strong language what he calls the "nonsense" put forth by Mr. Wilson in the minority report. Whatever may have been the expectations of these men when they commenced their day's work, it is certain its close brought them little comfort, and less hope. A strict "count of noses" shows that, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than forty votes out of one hundred and ninety can be relied upon in the House in favor of impeachment. Of this number several are said to be doubtful, and should the tone of the forthcoming Message of the President be decently moderate, many who are now inclined to listen to arguments urging impeachment will throw their votes and their personal influence against it.

John Minor Botts at Work on Reconstruction.

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, is here endeavoring to assist in the work of reconstruction in his State. He is trying to prevail upon Congress to pass a declaratory act defining the reconstruction acts as to include members of the present Constitutional Convention in the list of State officers, the object being to require the thirty-five conservative members of the Convention to take the prescribed oath, and will therefore be disqualified for acting as delegates. He deems it necessary that these conservatives should be gotten out of the Convention, as he claims that it is their design to do all in their power to make the new constitution so odious to the people as to secure its defeat when submitted to them for ratification. Mr. Botts is urging Congress to do this because General Schofield, when the question was brought before him, decided that members of the Convention were not State officers within the meaning of the Reconstruction law. He believes that the future success of the Republican party can only be insured by the admission of the Southern States under the control of the loyal element.

The Pardon of West Virginia Deserters by the President.

In the closing testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee, the history of the letter in relation to the pardon of the one hundred and ninety West Virginia deserters fully appears. During the latter part of last year a letter, written, it is said, by a son of E. W. Andrews, a candidate for Congress from West Virginia, was addressed to the President. The letter read as follows:—

> His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—The accompanying list embraces nearly two hundred soldiers who are disfranchised by the charge of desertion. The great majority of these men reside in my Congressional district. It would be doing me a great service to have the charge removed, and thus enable them to vote at the approaching election. The contest will, without doubt, be a very close one, and I feel assured the restoration of these men will result in my election, provided it can be done immediately.

In May last young Andrews, before the Committee, admitted the authorship of the letter. Another son, living at Marietta, Ohio, obtained possession of an acknowledgment of this letter, written by Colonel Moore, private secretary to the President. Some time after Colonel Moore received an anonymous communication, offering to sell him the letter. Colonel Moore laid this letter before the Committee. A messenger was sent to Marietta to examine into the existence and genuineness of the letter. Having obtained an interview with one Gilman, under a pledge that the contents of the letter would not be communicated, Gilman produced the original, which was examined. Upon his return, under the threats of the Committee, the messenger was compelled to give the name of the party through whom he had obtained a sight of the letter, and stated his opinion that the writing was Colonel Moore's. To examine the matter more minutely Gilman was summoned, and after some hesitation, gave the name of the party who had the letter in his possession. Gilman also admitted the points of the letter which acknowledged the receipt of the request to pardon the alleged deserters, and that the President had ordered their pardon, which would be sent immediately. He also stated that young Andrews offered to sell the letter for $2500, of which Gilman was to have $500 if the bargain was consummated. The committee, however, fully advised of the validity and contents of the letter, did not find it necessary to make the purchase.—*N. Y. Herald*.

VIRGINIA.

The Arrest of Hunnicutt in Richmond—Copy of the Indictment—The Causes of his Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following is the warrant on which Hunnicutt was arrested last night:—

In the County Court of Charles City County, to wit—To the Sheriff of the City of Richmond:—Forasmuch as the Grand Jury of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the county of Charles City, and now attending the said court, have presented that James W. Hunnicutt, on the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1867, at Elam Church, in the said county of Charles City, unlawfully conniving and intending to conspire with other persons to incite the colored population of the State of Virginia to make insurrection by violence and war against the white population of the State of Virginia, did there and then wickedly, maliciously, fraudulently, knowingly, and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with divers other persons to the jurors unknown, to incite the colored population of the State of Virginia to make insurrection by acts of violence and war against the white population of the State of Virginia; and did then and there address a large audience composed of white and colored persons, male and female, for about the space of two hours, in discussing the political issues of the day, and delivered in the said address insurrectionary sentiments to the following effect:—"You, the colored people, have no property; the white race have houses and lands; some of you are old and feeble and cannot carry the musket, but can apply the torch to the dwellings of your enemies. There are none too young; the boy of ten and the girl of twelve can also apply the torch;" and divers other sentences expressing sentiments calculated and intended to incite the colored population to make insurrection by violence and war upon the white population, and thus disturb the public peace, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and have further presented that the said James W. Hunnicutt afterwards, to wit, on the said 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1867, at Elam Church, in the said county of Charles City, not regarding the laws and statutes of the State of Virginia, but contravening and intending to violate the same, did unlawfully and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with divers other person to the jurors unknown, to incite the colored population of the State of Virginia to make insurrection by acts of violence and war against the white population of the State of Virginia; contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

These are therefore to command you, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, forthwith to apprehend and convey before some Justice of the Peace of the said county of Charles City, the body of the said James W. Hunnicutt, to answer the said complaint, and to be further dealt with according to law; and that you also summon to appear before such Justice, Canellum C. Falkes, Edmund Waddell, and Isaac H. Christian, as witnesses for the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of November, 1867. JAMES M. WILLCOX,
Presiding Justice of Charles City Court.

Hunnicutt was permitted by the Sheriff to proceed to Charles City county alone. In an editorial in his paper this morning he says:—"In regard to our arrest, if they wait to make good their charges, then our turn will come next, and they may look out, not for the general conflagration of fire and brimstone, but for a flood of water upon the whole face of the earth in the county of Charles City."

He then bids a short adieu to his friends in Richmond, and says:—"The effort made by the authorities of Charles City county to force us to leave the county at this time is done to harass us as much as possible just on the eve of the session of the Convention. Such acts of corruption were never before developed."

General Schofield has instructed the Sheriff of Richmond to receive from Hunnicutt a bond that he will appear before the Charles City Court within ten days after the *sine die* adjournment of the Constitutional Convention. He has given the bond.

RESUMPTION—TWO WAYS.

We should have chosen to postpone financial controversy till after the appearance of the President's Message and the Treasury Report; but this is precluded by the eagerness with which others rush into it, and especially the advocates of further inflation and interminable suspension, who act as though they dare not give the people a chance to consider and reflect. They are our natural enemies, with whom we are content to be at war evermore. They are the lineal successors of the men who in 1786 surrounded the Legislature of New Hampshire in session at Exeter, and endeavored to coerce it into a fresh issue of paper money, and who soon afterwards convulsed Western Massachusetts with the insurrectionary outbreak known in history as Shay's Rebellion. They reappeared in Kentucky after the close of the war of 1812, and were known there as the "New Court party"—that is, the upholders of a scheme of "relief" by obstructing the legal enforcement and collection of debts, in spite of the Supreme Court's decision (in the Vermont case) that no State Stay-law has any legal force or efficacy, being precluded by that clause of the Federal Constitution which ordains that "No State shall pass any act impairing the obligation of contracts." With the Butlers, Pendletons, Rosses, and John Laws we are at open feud, and are content to remain so.

But when those who profess to desire "a *speedy* return to the specie basis," talk of *resuming in* 1869—say two years hence—as Messrs. Low, Winston & Co. do in their report to the Chamber of Commerce—they perplex and annoy us. What is the obstacle to resuming now? Has not our Government a revenue *more* than adequate to meet its current expenses, including the interest on its debt? Is not our national industry in fair condition? Were not the crops of 1867 good? and are they not selling at fair prices? Have we not a large surplus for sale? and are we not exporting and selling it? Are we not importing less than we lately did? and would not resumption manifestly increase our exports, and still further reduce our imports? Suppose our Government needed to borrow, could it not do so on fair terms? Would not resumption improve its credit and enhance the price of its securities, whether at home or abroad? What *is* it, then, that should induce further delay? Messrs. Low & Co. truly tell us that suspension to-day causes millions on millions of our National securities to go abroad and be sold—though drawing six per cent. interest in gold—for three-fourths of their value, whether nominal or real. Must this go on through two more years? Do we not owe Europe quite enough already? Do let us know why a country that steadily produces one hundred millions of gold and silver per annum cannot or should not have a currency at par with that of other civilized nations?

The only real obstacle to resumption is a want of will. It is the shudder of one who shrinks from the cold bath for which he has stripped, though he knows it will invigorate and exhilarate him. He wishes the first shock were well over, but he dreads that shock and recoils from it. So, when he should be bathing, he is only taking cold.

Suppose we *had* resumed last New Year's, a few prodigal sons would have gone to the wall; and that must occur whenever we *do* resume. "Paint an inch thick, to this complexion we must come at last." Wait twenty years, and the lame ducks will be as lame as they are to-day, and there will be more of them.

But, had we resumed a year ago, we should all have done a better business since than we have done. Prices of all sorts—wages included—would, from the start, have been twenty to forty per cent. lower than they have been; but, having gone right down at once to rock bottom, we should have thenceforward proceeded without peril or fear. Our manufacturers would have sold their stocks on hand at a nominal loss; but they would not have been steadily losing ever since, by buying cotton (for instance) at 30 cents per pound and selling it in fabrics when it had fallen to 25 or 20. Just so with our merchants, wholesale and retail. Our capitalists would have said, "Now we can build houses, stores, factories, etc., and not be discouraged by the fact that the structure which cost $20,000 to erect will be worth but $15,000—perhaps but $12,000—when we shall have resumed specie payments." So every railroad or kindred enterprise requiring present outlay to secure future advantage is paralyzed by the consideration that $140,000 expended to-day will accomplish no more than $100,000 expended after resumption. The farmer says:—"This job of draining or other lasting improvement must wait till we get back to a specie currency, when I can hire labor at something like old prices;" and he dislikes even to cultivate thoroughly, fearing that the bin of grain that costs him $500 (in paper) to produce will not bring him so much when grown, because the currency will have meantime been contracted. Every sound interest, and all solvent men, it seems to us, have a common interest in getting down to hard-pan—not gradually, ultimately, but at once, and *now*.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Governor Seymour's Letter Declining a Nomination for the Presidency.

The following is Governor Seymour's letter to a paper which had nominated him for the Presidency:—

UTICA, Nov. 25.—To the editor of the *Democratic Union*, Oneida.—Sir:—I see that you have put my name at the head of your paper as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. Other journals in this, as well as in the Eastern and Western States, have also thus expressed their wishes for my nomination by the Democratic National Convention. These marks of good-will and confidence give me great pleasure, but I am compelled to say that I am not and cannot be a candidate for the Presidency. As my reasons for saying this are personal, it is not necessary to state them. They in no degree grow out of a waning interest in the great and serious questions which divide parties in this country. On the other hand, I feel that we are about to enter upon an earnest and thoughtful discussion of the condition of public affairs. The passions and prejudices excited by civil war are dying out. All now see that questions of finance, tariff, the rights of States, and the powers of Government, cannot be settled by clamor and calumnies. Both parties feel that the grave problems growing out of the disordered state of the country must be confronted, and that due respect for their organizations demands an earnest and thoughtful inquiry as to the best modes of lightening the load of debt and taxation which hinders the business of our land and weighs down with heavy shackles the arms of labor. In trying in the future, as I have in the past, to uphold principles which I deem to be right, I can do battle with more vigor when I am not a candidate for official position.

Very truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

MISSOURI.

The Recent Murder in St. Louis—Confession of the Boy Klingler—The Cause of His Act—Indignation of the Germans.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The following is the full confession of the boy, Max Klingler, who committed the atrocious murder heretofore reported. The defendant is eighteen years of age, and was born at Ettenheim, Baden:—

> I have shot my uncle, Henry Welder, because he made me angry, because he was not satisfied with my work; although I did it as well as I could; I did not speak to him on Monday morning; he saw me when I came down into the store, but did not look at me, as he was angry; I came down with the intention to shoot him, because he had made me angry; I made up my mind to shoot him on Sunday night; I told nobody of my intention to shoot him; I never spoke to anybody about my being dissatisfied with the treatment I received here; I was not here at supper, and when I got home on Sunday night I did not speak to him any more; the last time I spoke to him was on Sunday afternoon after dinner; he reproached me for having taken his pistol; I told him that I did not take it. The pistol with which I shot him I got of a comrade of mine. He is not here any more; I don't know his name; he gave it to me six months ago; he was a young fellow nineteen years of age; had no trade; he is a farmer. I got acquainted with him in Muhlheim, Baden; his first name was Adolph; I don't know his family name. I had a pistol in my trunk; I took it out of my trunk on Monday morning; I loaded it as soon as I got it from him. I did not intend to kill my aunt; I only wanted to strike her because she assisted my uncle in abusing me and making me angry. I took $10 out of the drawer, but I did not want it. I did not go into the sleeping room with the intention of taking any money; I only wanted to take revenge because she had made me angry. I did not think or consider before the act that I would probably be hung if I was caught. When I came down on Monday morning I bid good morning to my uncle, who was in the store, but he did not give me any answer. Then I went to work and opened the shutters; then I went out into the yard; then I came back in the store. My uncle was building a fire in the store, when I shot him without saying a word to him. I had the intention of shooting him ever since I came down. After I had shot him I went to the drawer and got the ten dollars. I then went down Chauteau avenue and turned to the left, where the cars go and come to the gas factory, where the large meter is. There I threw the pistol into the street. There was one barrel loaded yet. I don't think I could find the place again; it was dark when I threw the pistol away. I loaded the pistol in the garret; the powder and balls I got from the man who gave me the pistol."

After this confession was made known, it was with difficulty the police could restrain the Germans from lynching Klingler on the spot.

A Hotel at East New York Attacked by Firemen—Several Persons Wounded by Shotguns and Stones.

One of those disgraceful riots for which East New York has lately become famous occurred Wednesday night. The particulars of the affair, so far as ascertained, appear to be these:—A number of Williamsburg firemen visited the place during the day, to make a presentation to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and the occasion was made a festive one—the latter Company generously entertaining their visitors. As usual in such cases, the bowl was frequently filled and as frequently emptied, and before midnight the visitors and their entertainers, or the majority of them, became dangerously exhilarated. In this condition they left their rendezvous about 12 o'clock, and paraded the streets in search of further excitement. Hearing music in the East New York Hotel, kept by Henry Miller, where the Concordia Singing Club was holding a social meeting, the firemen sought an entrance, but were refused by Mr. Miller, who locked the door when they persisted in entering. The firemen became infuriated at this, and immediately made an attack on the hotel with stones, completely demolishing the windows and producing the utmost consternation within, particularly among the women and children attending the social gathering. After this the assailants battered in the main door of the hotel, and rushed into the building howling like demons and threatening vengeance. They then continued their work of destruction, destroying furniture and despoiling the proprietor of his edibles and refreshments. Not satisfied with this, they assaulted men, women, and children in the most brutal manner, and overturned the stove in the main hall, with the evident intention of setting fire to the hotel, but happily this result did not follow. While this was going on the friends of the proprietor of the hotel armed themselves with shot-guns and bludgeons and made an attack on the ruffians, when they retreated to the street. Here a terrific fight took place, in the course of which several were wounded, but not dangerously. The riot lasted about an hour, and at its conclusion the rowdies all made their escape. Four of the Williamsburg firemen engaged in the riot were under surgical treatment yesterday.—*N. Y. Times*.

Opening of the Oratorio Season in New York—Sudden Death of One of the Audience.

The oratorio season commenced at Steinway Hall last night before the largest audience of the season. Haydn's beautiful work, *The Seasons*, was given by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, soprano; G. Simpson, tenor; J. R. Thomas, baritone; and the Harmonic Society, with orchestra and organ. There is a freshness and charming unaffected simplicity, united to the highest dramatic effect, about Haydn's works that must render them ever popular. In *The Seasons* the interest of the music never flags, and the poet Thomson has a faithful interpreter of his exquisite verses. Of course this work is less sublime than the *Creation*, for, as the composer himself said, "in the *Creation* the character are angels, in the *Seasons* they are peasants." The most striking choruses are "Come, Gentle Spring," "God of Light," and the storm, hunting, and laughing wine choruses. The artistes acquitted themselves very well last night. The conductor spoiled some of the choruses by taking them too slow, and judicious pruning of the recitations was needed. A sad occurrence took place during the performance. A gentleman about sixty-five years of age, named Henry N. P. Meyer, who has been cashier for twenty-five years in a large establishment in Broadway, visited the oratorio with his wife and daughter, and died suddenly of disease of the heart, while he was sitting in his seat. He had been complaining for several days, and on his way to the hall he felt very uneasy and faint. When he took his seat beside his family he felt so much worse that Mr. Harrison, the manager, was summoned, and, finding him insensible, had him conveyed out of the hall to one of the ware rooms. Dr. Gardiner was sent for, and on his arrival he pronounced him dead. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held, and a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart" was rendered. The body will be removed as soon as possible to the residence of the deceased, in Garden street, Hoboken. The whole sad affair was managed by Mr. Harrison in such a manner that none of the audience knew anything about the death of one of their number.—*N. Y. Herald*.

M'me Ristori's Havana Engagement Postponed.

Cable despatches, which were sent to Mr. Grau by his agent in Havana, dated Wednesday, and received here yesterday morning, conveyed to him the intelligence that sickness prevailed to a great extent in Havana, and urging him, under no circumstance, to go to Havana with M'me Ristori and Company. This news caused great disappointment to the management, for they had good reason to boast of Ristori's success in Havana, from reports received. The artists had already, as early as Wednesday, sent nearly all their baggage on board the Moro Castle, and it was with the greatest difficulty that it could be removed from the ship. The loss sustained by the management through this unforeseen calamity is heavy. But a cable despatch was received last evening stating that arrangements had been effected for M'me Ristori's appearance in Havana in February, when it is hoped that there will no longer be any prevalence of sickness on the island. In the meantime Mr. Grau has telegraphed to all the principal cities where halls or theatres could be obtained for M'me Ristori's immediate performance, and there is no doubt that within a few days the illustrious queen of tragedy will give her anxious listeners an opportunity of witnessing her wonderful creations. May we not, perhaps, induce Mr. Grau to give a few more representations in this city?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

George Francis Train on Female Suffrage.

His Speech at Cincinnati Last Evening.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of France

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,700,000 francs.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Noon.—In consequence of the holiday in the United States, there have been no commercial advices received from New York.

American securities open firmer and higher; United States Five-twenties are quoted at 71; Illinois Central, 86½; Erie Railroad, 47¼; Consols for money, 95.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 29—Noon.—United States bonds, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens heavy. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 7⅛d.; New Orleans middlings, 7¾d. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. The stock in port is 469,000 bales, including 92,000 American.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—General W. Barry, U. S. A., the new Commandant of the Fort and Artillery School which is being established here, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the steamer Saratoga, from New York. He was met on the wharf by General William Hays, who has been in command here for the past year; Colonel T. G. Baylor, commandant of the U. S. Arsenal; Colonel Henry W. Janes, Department Quartermaster; Colonel Curry, Commissary of Subsistence, and others, and was by them escorted to his new quarters in the fort. The General is a much younger looking man than I expected to find him, tall and commanding in appearance, and is said to be a most thorough soldier and disciplinarian.

The several departments will be closed to-morrow (Thanksgiving Day).

A game of base ball will be played here between the Creighton Club of Norfolk and Old Point Club of this place.

The ship Frank Flint, Captain Robert S. Crosby, which arrived here this morning from Callao, with a cargo of guano, has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore. Captain Crosby reports having spoken, October 3, in latitude 15·30 south, longitude 33·02 west, the ship Elizabeth Cushing, 51 days from Liverpool for Calcutta, "all well." Also, on October 26, latitude 70·54, longitude 52·32 west, barque Valiant, of New York, forty-one days from Liverpool for Apalachicola. The captain was very sick with fever, and was supplied with medicines, etc., by Captain Crosby. On November 15, while the Flint was on the Gulf stream she was struck by a violent squall, which carried away part of her sails and sprung her foremast. She sustained no further injuries, however, and will repair in Baltimore, where she is ordered to discharge her cargo. The vessel has about nineteen hundred tons of guano on board, and was one hundred days on the passage. The following vessels are now anchored in the Roads, wind bound:—Schooners Sylvan, Blanchard, Georgetown, coal, New York; Chase, Ingraham, Baltimore, corn, for Newburyport; Jacob Kinsley, Richmond, assorted cargo, New York.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—George Francis Train, Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anthony spoke at Mozart Hall last night, to a large audience. Their remarks were well received.

Thanksgiving day was not generally observed here except by the churches. Only a few of the leading business houses were closed.

Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, arrived here last night, and will give an exhibition to-morrow night.

Death of Admiral Sloat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Admiral John Drake Sloat died at his residence, on Staten Island, yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamer Elcid, from Newbern, with cotton and naval stores, and sailed at noon for New York; brig Flower, of the Avon and Prettyman line, from Rio for Baltimore.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 96⅞; Canton Co., 45¼; Erie Railroad, 71⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 80⅝; New York Central, 113⅝; Illinois Central, 131; Cumberland preferred, 129; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 126; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¼; do. 1864, 105⅛; do. 1865, 108½; Ten-forties, 102¼; Seven-thirties, 105⅝. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 139.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Cotton declining, sales at 16c. Flour dull; sales of 5000 barrels State, $7·75@10; Ohio, $9·25@12·50; Western, $7·75@11·75; Southern, $9·50@14; California, $11@13·25. Wheat firm. Corn dull; Western at $1·32@1·35½. Oats dull. Barley advancing. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess pork, $20·70. Lard quiet at 12¾@13¼c. Whisky quiet.

—Brigham Young, not content with one attack on civilization and Christianity, is after the little god of love. In a late order this beast of a prophet orders the young men of Utah to marry "right off" all the unmarried girls, and not allow themselves to be guided by love, but marry as they come. Love he pronounces as a humbug, and winds up with saying that if, after a certain time, any girls "are left over," he will marry them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 29, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government loans were firmly held. '62 5-20s sold at 107¾, no change; and '67 5-20s at 108, no change. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 105½ for June 7-30s; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; 106 for '65 5-20s; and 107¾ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¾@101⅝, a slight decline; and old do. at 97¼@97½, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@48¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 21¼@21½, an advance of ¼; 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 49½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 23 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; and ½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 63½ for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 102 was bid for Seventh National; 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Kensington; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 30½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 22, an advance of ½, and Lehigh Navigation at 30½, an advance of ½; 12 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 87½ for Morris Canal preferred; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; 46 for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 138⅞; 12 M., 139¼; 1 P. M., 139⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 6s, '81.rg	112¾	$2000 C & Am 6s, '83.3d	87⅝
$400 5-20s '62.rg	104⅛	5 sh Sch Nav Pf	22
$100 do.'65.cp	105⅝	73 sh Leh N stk....ls.	30⅜
$2200 do.'67.rg	108	40 do.	30⅜
$6000 do'67.rg.....c.	108	100 sh Read R	48⅛
$2350 do.'62.cp	107¾	100 do.........s15.	48⅛
$250 do'65.Jy cp.c	108	100 do.........b60.	48¼
$1000 Pa 6s, 3 series	106	100 sh Cata Pf.......b60.	21½
$1700 City 6s, New...ls.	101¾	100 do..........b5.	21½
$8700 do.New.ls.c.	101¾	200 do..........ls.	21⅜
$4000 do. New..ls.	101¾	32 sh Ocean Oil	4
$4000 do. New..ls.	101½	50 do.	3⅞
$1000 All Co'y Co 5s	73½	100 sh N Y & Mid....c.	2·94

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅞@106⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do. July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do. May, 1865, 117⅛@117½; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., October, 1865, 115⅞@116. Gold, 139@139⅛. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold 139⅛@139⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 108@108⅛; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 106@106⅛; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108⅛; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@108⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108⅛; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½. Gold, 139@139¼.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Washington:—London 60 days sight, 108¾@109¼; do. 3 do., 109¾@110¼; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; do. 3 do., 5f.16¼@5f.13¾; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; Bremen 60 do. do., 78¾@79; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35⅝@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40½@41. Market dull. Gold at noon, 139.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.—Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the demand is fair at $7·25@8 ℔ 64 pounds. Prices of Timothy are nominally held at $2·40@2·65. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·45@2·50.

Bark is in steady demand, with small sales at $55 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is no spirit in the Flour market, but prices are well maintained. The demand for shipment is extremely limited, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at $7·50@8·50; extras at $8·50@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., at $11@12·25; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand for prime lots is moderate at former rates. Sales of 1500 bush. fair and prime red at $2·40@2·50. Rye sells at $1·70 for Pennsylvania and $1·60@1·65 for Southern. Corn is quiet. Sales of yellow at $1·40; 6000 bush. new do. at $1·10 to $1·30, and old Western mixed at $1·35. Oats are unchanged; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 74@78c. 2500 bush. Western Barley sold at $1·55. Nothing doing in Malt.

Whisky is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..........46 | 11 A. M..........52 | 2 P. M..........55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Harriet Amelia, Lippincott, Bilboa, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig M. E. Thompson, Tucker, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Brig Eurus, Yates, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Charleston, do.
Schr J. A. Parsons, ——, Charleston, Merchant & Co.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Boston, do.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Ketchum, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr G. Fales, Thatcher, Providence, Powell Coal Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, New Haven, Rothermel & Shaner.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, Richmond, R. D. Jones.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Lynn, Eastwick & Co.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Norfolk, Captain.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Bridgeport, Captain.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, Boston, Captain.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana 23d inst., with sugar, etc., and passengers to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Left steamship Star of the Union, for Philadelphia, to sail same day. 27th, off Hatteras, passed barque Restless, from Demarara for Philadelphia.
Barque J. H. Pearson, Taylor, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Eurus, Yates, from Portsmouth.
Brig M. E. Thompson, Tucker, from Boston.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. Truman, Cobb, 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Ball, from Newport.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, from Portsmouth.
Schr I. Rich, Davis, from Boston.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, from Boston.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr S. Morris, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Allen, Ketchum from Boston.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, from Boston.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Hartford.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lynn.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, from Dover.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Salisbury.
Schr G. Fales, Thatcher, from Providence.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Saco.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Newburyport.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana yesterday, and sailed for New Orleans.
Barque Return, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Brig Anna, Morrow, for Philadelphia in a few days, at Black River, Ja., 6th inst.
Schr N. Foster, Hudson, for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe 28th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from Southampton.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Arrived, steamship Glaucus, Morgan, from Boston.
Ship R. B. Fay, Lombard, from Liverpool.
Barque Harmony, Linklater, from London.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Resumption—Public Debt.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Commercial Advertiser* asks:—

"How long does the *Tribune* suppose it would be after the fact that our Government bonds were purchased by ourselves with greenbacks, and by foreigners with gold, which brought them two dollars for one, is ventilated, before Congress would pass a law paying these bonds in greenbacks?"

Answer.—The "fact" above set forth has *always* been "ventilated." There never has been any denial or doubt of it. Our Government, in great straits, needing vast sums to save its imperilled existence, borrowed right and left of all who would lend it. It said to them in substance:—"Lend us our own promises, which are now at a heavy discount as compared with coin, and we will pay you in gold, or its equivalent, when our obligations fall due." So we, at the urgent request of the Government's agents, asserted and reiterated, day after day, throughout the last two or three years of the war. It was just as well understood that the Government would pay the five-twenties at maturity in gold, as that it would pay them at all. And this induced tens of thousands to sell not only their crops, but their stock and their farms, in order to keep the Government in funds, sustain the national credit, and invigorate the prosecution of the war for the Union.

The work is done. The triumph is complete. The Government might resume specie payments on the 1st day of January next without danger or difficulty. The only obstacle is want of will—a mistaken calculation by A., B., and C., that they can do better if resumption is postponed. And this consideration is likely to be as operative ten years hence as now, unless the Supreme Court shall have the honesty and courage to declare "legal-tenders" illegal, now that the republic is saved and peace restored.

Some of the Five-twenties were issued when greenbacks were but two or three per cent. below specie par; others when they were ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent.; others still when they were worth but forty cents per dollar in gold. Yet each of them is precisely identical in import and terms—each promises to pay the bearer, after five and within twenty years from its date, so many dollars, with interest at six per cent. in coin. Does the *Commercial* hold that part of these bonds, because they were bought when specie was at a higher premium, are to be paid in a different currency from those which were bought when greenbacks were nearly at par with specie? Let us know distinctly what is the *Commercial's* theory on this point. We hold that the Government is bound to pay exactly what it *agreed* to pay—what its lenders were led to expect, in order to induce them to supply its wants. Whether those lenders or their assigns live in America or in Europe, whether they paid in one currency or another, or whether that currency was or was not largely depreciated, has nothing to do with the question. In the War of 1812, our Government borrowed millions at 12 per cent interest, took the proceeds in the depreciated notes of suspended banks, and paid a large premium for the loan; yet, after 1816, every dime of those loans, principal and interest, was paid in full in specie. We shall not believe our countrymen less honest than were those of fifty years ago till we are compelled to.

The Finances in Congress—Hasty Schemes of Legislation.

From the N. Y. Times.

The haste of members of Congress to introduce measures relating to the finances, is indicative of the deep importance that is felt to belong to the subject, and of the prominent position it will occupy in the business and debates of the pending regular session. The great number of these measures, the variety of points with which they deal, and the opposing methods proposed for their settlement, show what a confusion of opinion exists on the whole subject and all its parts. The interests to be affected, the principles that are involved, and the personal and party purposes to be served, give elements of vitality to the subject in Congress, and add to the anxiety with which its treatment will be watched throughout the country.

The subject was brought before the Senate on the first day of the session, as soon as possible after Mr. Sumner had introduced the familiar African in two forms; and immediately upon the opening of business in the House on Monday it was brought up there in a bill prohibiting the further reduction of the currency—after which a dozen members stepped forward with their projects and resolutions bearing upon one branch or another of the matter—all of which were referred to appropriate committees. Tuesday again a new batch of resolutions were offered on the question—one of which bore against the National Banks, and resulted in two motions concerning it being submitted to the vote of the House before it was disposed of by reference.

Of the entire body of these financial schemes thus far brought forward in the House, four have looked to the stoppage of the contraction policy which the Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore been authorized to pursue, and which he has prosecuted up to this time. "To prohibit *further reduction* of the currency" are the words used in each of these cases—which sound much more moderate and reasonable than the demands for inflation, which have been expected from Western members, and which we will doubtless hear more of before things are settled. The only proposition that looked like indefinite inflation came from an Illinois member (Bromwell), whose resolution provides for furnishing at all times an amount of greenback circulation "adequate to the wants of the people, and in sufficient measure to promote the energy and enterprise of all classes." The terms of this scheme are certainly wide enough in their meaning, if they can be said to have any intelligible meaning at all; but we suppose that even its author would be willing to have some limitation put upon it in practice. On this important question of the amount of currency required by the country, which is discussed in such an unprofitable manner, and with such inconclusive results, there is no doubt that the recent experience of the country has led to a considerable modification of opinions previously held, and that the business and financial classes are generally agreed as to the necessity of a cessation in the work of contraction. Further progress in this direction, as things now are, is seen to be fraught with present danger to the national industries and interests, while at the same time it is not necessary in forwarding the process of a speedy return to specie payments. We have no doubt that there will be a general agreement on this point in Congress; and we will be satisfied if, discarding all wild and crude schemes of expansion, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be deprived of the option which he now enjoys in regulating the measure of the national currency. We imagine that the Secretary himself, though theoretically favorable to continued contraction, will not, under present circumstances, be unwilling to come to a compromise on this point.

Both in the Senate and House measures have been very promptly introduced, pledging the public faith for the payment in gold of the principal part of the Five-twenty bonds. With equal promptitude General Butler introduced his resolution providing for its payment in "lawful money," in "exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it." We are of the opinion that, after all, this scheme of Butler has a much more dangerous and obnoxious aspect at first glance than it is found to have upon examination of its nature, and under the necessities of the case. The really important and vital point in the whole matter is this—that, while we pay the principal of the Five-twenties "in exact accordance with the acts of Congress," or in "lawful money," or, in short, in greenbacks, we should at the same time make no delay in bringing this lawful money up to its legitimate value. With resumption, the "lawful money" of Mr. Butler would be quite as acceptable to the bondholders as the "coin or its equivalent" of Senator Edmunds; and, as we suppose even Mr. Butler will admit that we shall have specie payments before the close of the twenty years in which the principal of the bonds becomes due, the question of the medium of payment is of but little practical importance. The matter certainly has no practical application at the present day, and the whole dispute might, therefore, as well be dropped at once.

The resolution which was offered in the House on Tuesday, providing for withdrawing the National Bank currency from circulation and substituting greenbacks in its place, is not likely to be heard of out of the committee to which it was referred. Its author first proposed to "instruct" the committee to report a bill to this effect, and moved the previous question on his resolution; but this received very limited support. Subsequently, to test the sense of the House, he moved to lay it on the table; but the vote was two to one in favor of its reference to the Committee on Banks and Currency, of which Mr. Pomeroy, of this State, is Chairman. We have no doubt that, in that quarter, it will receive all proper consideration.

It will be next week, after the reception of Secretary McCulloch's report, that the finances, in all their relations, will be in order for consideration and debate. The measures thus far introduced are of some value as indicating the drift of things in Congress, and the preëminent importance the subject must assume.

The Impeachment Failure—The "High Crimes and Misdemeanors" of Andrew Johnson.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is claimed in behalf of the party of impeachment that they hold a majority of the House, that the resolution for the indictment of Andrew Johnson before the Senate will pass, and that accordingly that body, as a court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, will have to bring the accused to a trial. Meantime, as the subject is postponed to Wednesday next, and as the regular December session begins on Monday next, the House, with the resumption of these judiciary reports, will, perhaps, have some additional light thrown upon the question from the President's annual message.

Mr. Boutwell and the majority of the committee rest their resolution of impeachment upon Mr. Johnson's "usurpation of power," "this great salient point of accusation standing out in the foreground, and challenging the attention of the country." The charges resting upon this "great central idea" involve the following:—That President Johnson, on the collapse of the Rebellion, neglected to convene the two Houses of Congress—a step essential to legal and constitutional measures of reconstruction; that he usurped the exclusive authority of Congress in undertaking himself the establishment of new local governments for the Rebel States; that in the creation and maintenance of these unlawful governments he seized and appropriated certain moneys and property of the United States and raised taxes unlawfully; that he has, "in messages to Congress and otherwise, publicly denied, substantially, the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government, and restoration" of the Rebel States to the Union, and has asserted his exclusive rights to do these things; that in his vetoes he has obstructed the legislation of Congress, insisting that by his unlawful acts the Rebel States were duly restored; that in the same way and for the same ends he has unlawfully used his power in removals, appointments, and pardons; that he has corruptly used his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States in the transfer and surrender of railway property of the value of many millions of dollars to persons who had been engaged in the Rebellion, or to corporations owned wholly or in part by such persons, including some roads constructed by the United States and others captured from the enemy and repaired at great cost; that he returned to Rebel claimants captured cotton and abandoned property, and the proceeds of the lawful sales of such property; that he authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a lawful and peaceful assemblage of citizens of Louisiana (the New Orleans massacre), and this by virtue of a despatch addressed to a traitor. So, in view of all these omissions of duty, usurpations of power, and violations of his oath, the majority of the committee propose the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Now, that Mr. Johnson, in many of these things alleged against him, transcended his authority under the Constitution, is clear; but the circumstances under which these acts were performed have to a great extent been recognized as a justification by Congress itself. For instance, in the very law establishing these military commanders over the Rebel States the local civil governments and officers set up by Mr. Johnson were retained. Mr. Wilson, the Republican chairman of this Judiciary Committee, says that the majority report affirms facts, as established upon evidence, "which would not be received by any court in the land;" that if you settle down upon the real evidence and the law, the case in many respects is dwarfed into a political contest; that if Mr. Johnson has been guilty of many wrongs, he must be acquitted of impeachable crimes; that an impeachment cannot be supported upon any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor. Moreover, for the very acts of usurpation in the matter of Southern reconstruction for which Mr. Johnson is arraigned, as the two Democrats of the Committee declare, Mr. Lincoln was applauded, and Mr. Johnson had the support of his Cabinet, including Secretary Stanton. Nor should the impeachers forget that they themselves have been impeached by the sovereign people for their "high crimes and misdemeanors," in going to the opposite extremes from Andrew Johnson in this delicate business of reorganizing the Rebel States.

By Wednesday next, let us hope, the majority of the House will have become sufficiently enlightened to abandon this hopeless prosecution, and will proceed to meet the demands of the people in some measures of relief from oppressive taxes, corrupt officials, and financial uncertainties which weigh the country down.

Impeachment of the President.

From the N. Y. World.

Although a majority of the Judiciary Committee has reported in favor of impeachment, we cannot easily bring ourselves to discuss the subject with much pains. But we suppose we shall be compelled to say something on it, since it is the duty of journalists to handle not what is most important, but what most occupies public attention. Until it is disposed of by Congress in some way, the impeachment will be a leading topic, as the trial of Jefferson Davis is every few months; but we suppose Mr. Johnson is in as little danger of losing his office by impeachment as Mr. Davis is of losing his life by a trial. We do not mean to say that each is equally a farce in the intention of those engaged in it, for the prosecutors of Mr. Davis are not in earnest, and the impeachers of Mr. Johnson are; but in the final result one will amount to just as little as the other.

The points of law will be more appropriately discussed as they shall hereafter emerge; we will not at present give our attention to the order of proceedings. Our opinion rests upon the precedent furnished by the most important and the most fully reported case of impeachment ever tried in this country—that of Judge Samuel Chase of the United States Supreme Court; who was impeached, tried, and acquitted, in 1805. The report of this celebrated case occupies two octavo volumes of some 400 pages each, and is a magazine both of forms and of arguments on the law of impeachment. A case in which men like John Randolph were managers for the House, and men like Luther Martin were employed by the defense, and men like John Marshall examined as witnesses, and a Senate presided over by Aaron Burr was the court, was of course very ably and thoroughly tried. Without any display of the dry husks of history, we will use this case merely as a silent guide to our judgment in stating what forms must be gone through with before the trial of President Johnson can begin—if the proceedings should ever advance to that stage.

If the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee should pass, the House will then appoint a committee charged with the duty of going to the Senate, and at the bar thereof impeaching the President in the name of the House, and acquainting that body that the House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make them good. Another committee will be appointed by the House to draw up and report the articles. These articles, with or without debate, as the House shall see fit, will be voted on one by one, and such of them as are adopted will constitute the indictment on which the President will be tried. The House will then by ballot choose the managers of the impeachment to conduct it before the Senate. These preliminary proceedings can hardly be gone through with before February; but up to that time, the defense can make no preparation; for the President will receive his first official notification of the impeachment from the Senate after the articles are submitted, and he can prepare no defense against them until he knows what they are. In a matter of such gravity he will not be expected to make an impromptu answer. From one to two months will be allowed him by the Senate to engage and consult with counsel and prepare his defense. This carries us forward into March or April before the trial can begin. Some idea of the length of time it would occupy can be formed from the fact that the Judiciary Committee has spent many months in examining witnesses; that these witnesses will have to be reëxamined before the Court by the prosecution, and cross-examined to quite as great length by the defense; that the defense will probably produce quite as many witnesses, who in turn will be cross-examined by the prosecution; to say nothing of the summing up of the managers for the House and the counsel for the defense. The country will be far advanced in the Presidential canvass before such a trial could be brought to a conclusion.

Now we submit that the great length of the proceedings is itself a sufficient reason why the subject should drop. The country will not with any patience tolerate such an obstruction to the important and necessary legislation it demands of this Congress. By the time an impeachment trial could be concluded, Mr. Johnson will be within a few months of the end of his term; and the chances are ten to one that, after all the excitement and hubbub, and the obstruction to all useful legislation, he would not be convicted. And even if he could, what end is to be gained important enough to justify such a sacrifice of the public interests and tranquillity? It is a monstrous and mischievous farce; yet it may accomplish some good in facilitating the overthrow of the doomed Republican party.

LOOKING-GLASSES

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ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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11 1 2m2p] **No. 614 ARCH Street.**

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1m

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

11 22 mw9t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1867.

The Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State taxes, will remain open to Stockholders until the 30th instant. Immediately after that date an award of the amount will be made to each subscriber.

The amount of subscriptions now exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

11 26 4t

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1867.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that the Bank will pay the Three Mills State tax now due, assessed on their shares in this Bank.

11 26 3t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.

11 14 20t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

---

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

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CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

Office of the FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of the City of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of the city of Philadelphia that a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement this day entered into by the Directors of said Company with the Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, for the consolidation and merger of this Company, with all their corporate rights, powers, privileges, and franchises, into and with the said Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia, according to the terms and conditions prescribed by said agreement; and a vote by ballot will then be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 21 th2t J. BINDER, President.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

Office of the SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2453 Frankford road, in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the second day of December, A. D. 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement this day entered into by the Directors of said Company with the Directors of the Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia, for the consolidation and merger of the said last-named Company, with all their corporate rights, property, powers, privileges, and franchises, into and with the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, according to the terms and conditions prescribed by said agreement; and a vote by ballot will then be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 21 th2t JACOB BINDER, President.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET.

9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15¼

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5¼ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this

CELEBRATED CIDER,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

11 7¼rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.

Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.

Oolong Teas of every grade.

Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.

All fresh imported. 8 14¼

NATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.

Groceries and Provisions at Cost.

OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.

STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.

Cash Capital......$30,000

President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3-PLY INGRAINS,

AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.

COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1¼p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26¼

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3) *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14¼

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwf1m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mwf

---

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

FINE

SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,

WALNUT

11 8 fw

BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

3 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.

Lecture of Henry Vincent, at Concert Hall, Last Evening.

Last evening Concert Hall was crowded with a large audience, gathered to hear the distinguished orator, Henry Vincent, upon Garibaldi and the Italian Movement, delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

After the enthusiastic applause which greeted him had subsided, and order had been restored, Mr. Vincent said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The resurrection of the Italian people, and their steady march towards unity and freedom, constitute one of the most important features of the history of modern Europe. With a very painful consciousness of my want of power to grapple with this subject as it should be grappled with, I proceed to say that to understand it thoroughly we ought to be acquainted with the antecedents of the history of Italy, with the great causes that led to the division of that great kingdom, and with the underworkings of those mighty events which I believe to be providential in their character, and which have steadily impelled the Italian people to repeal, by one stern protest against Rome, a desire, with all the ardor of their native enthusiasm, to restore their lost, lost unity to their country, and establish liberty on the broad foundation of social justice.

But to-night I can only remind you that from the fall and decline of ancient Rome, from the rise of the Papal Church—that stupendous Church which for so long a period exercised an influence over all the professed Christian nations—Italy, by degrees, became so grappled around by that Church, and by contending European monarchies, which sought to master the Italian peninsula, and by the Roman priesthood, that by degrees this Italy became so torn by internal faction, and assailed from without by military intrigue and military crime, and kingly ambition, that she fell to pieces—now under the blows of the Spaniard—now under the blows of the Gaul—now under the blows of the German, until, disrobed of her unity and freedom, she was pressed down to earth. But history assures us that in the darkest night of sorrow there will never be wanting those who believed in a brighter and better destiny—men who believed that the day would come when Italy would rise like a Phœnix, with her vigor renewed. I am here to-night to congratulate you on that majestic leadership of Garibaldi which has more than justified the prophecies of Italy's friends.

And yet, gentlemen, we can very easily perceive, in glancing over the history of the modern Gaul, that from the time of the great French Revolution of 1787—a revolution which for a short period awakened the hopes of the more progressive intellects of Italy—although her joyous aspirations were dashed to the ground under the Imperial despotism that arose in France—from that time, by the action of the political secret societies, the dying flame of patriotism was kept alive in the hearts of the youth of the country. But it is to be feared that not many of the youth comprehended the great fact, that if Italy be free, it must be by a deep faith in God, and the recognition of the true power of Christianity in fertilizing the human soul, and lifting man up from the degradation of ages. And from the Revolution of 1830, when Italy was again stirred by patriotic enthusiasm, you come in contact with a cluster of men and a marvellous confluence of circumstances, which go far to justify that pervading faith of to-day among Christian men, and among those who study philosophy, that God is permitting agitations and revolutions and wars and troubles, to prepare the way of the earth, for still greater justice, and greater freedom!

And it is well, that in a free republic like America, where the people are in the full enjoyment of political freedom, we should notice that in their advancement—partly by the action of a Christian and spiritual influence over the affairs of civilization—partly from the power of great ideas, that have been propagated in the earth by those broad minded men who have discussed the great questions of civil and religious liberty—partly from property—partly from commerce—partly from railways, and partly from the electric telegraph, they are justified in believing that the days of despotism are drawing to a close, and that everywhere over the surface of the earth where the Bible is circulated, where the press is free, and the platform free; where the pulpit can speak, liberty with all its glory is dawning upon mankind. (Applause.)

There arose in Italy a wonderful cluster of men. Among the men who have played a distinguished part in the formation of the mind of modern Italy—one perhaps whose name is not popular among moderate-minded politicians in this or any other country, but a man of whom I can speak with some personal knowledge: an Italian by birth, possessing all the mercurial vivacity of an Italian, with a very strong, robust frame, the son of a mother whose chief delight it was to inspire him with a love of Italy, a mother who, while he was yet in his teens, used constantly to state to him, "God has given you to me that I might inspire you with a faith in Him, with a love of truth, and with a love of freedom. This is your mission, to sacrifice yourself for Italy. This is your mission, to inspire the youth of Italy with this faith, that if they would be free they must fear God and love God. They must trample over vice; they must cease to be partisans in a country that should be united and free; they must cease to be divided up with petty parties and clans. They must become Italians; to swell up with a love of country, and resolved to sacrifice and give up their lives in defense of her unity and her freedom."

This man was united with innumerable conspiracies, but he is yet fired by the love of country, and for its liberty he has labored, and suffered, and toiled for years, and is now cursed to dwell in exile, with half-a-dozen sentences of death upon him. His name is Guiseppe Mazzini! And though he has been concerned in conspiracies, and though he has been classed with these adventurers, and though he has been connected with daring men, yet no man can charge him with personal immorality; no man can charge him with personal crime. And though his expectations for Italy's release have not as yet been fully realized, yet, gentlemen, history informs us that there have been men of a similar temperament or other peculiarities who have lived to see at last a realization of their fondest dreams.

But Italy at that time contained a singular group of men, and foremost amongst them is the youth who has since grown to manhood—whose life has become a peculiarity in the grandeur of its action and in the sublimity of its speech; who, while yet in humble circumstances, was inspired by the teachings of Mazzini; said, while young, "If my life be necessary for the deliverance of Italy, I will give it;" and the name of that person who has become mighty in renown—because of his services to his country—who has become honored as a patriot, who stands forth a hero in the liberation of his dear native land—the name of that person is the glorious name of Garibaldi! (Applause.)

It is obvious that men under the circumstances of Mazzini and Garibaldi, entering upon what might be called a rash enterprise—because all enterprises are rash if they fail, and they are all wise if they succeed—are liable to repeated failure; and so far as the great masses were concerned, their movement looked, at first, dismal indeed. Failure, repeated failure, was written upon their banners, until Mazzini went into exile, and was followed in exile by Garibaldi, the latter proceeding to the South American republics, where he plays no part, and where he never acts the part of a demagogue, but joins the best of the parties which strive to make the republics what they ought to be—free from the domineering force of military adventurers and military despotism. Garibaldi learned something in the school of adversity. He travelled across the United States, visited South American republics, which were constantly falling more or less into anarchy.

The French Revolution in 1848 renewed the agitation in the internal affairs of Italy, and the little Italian King was compelled to make war with Austria. He fought gallantly until Austria, the more mighty, broke the little independent kingdom of Sardinia to pieces, at the battle of Novarro. The little King of Sardinia resigned, and left the guardianship to his son, Victor Emanuel, the present King of Italy. I do not wish, at this stage of my lecture, to make a criticism of him unfairly. It must be asserted that Victor Emanuel, at that time, justified the general faith of Italy; for he mounted this broken throne; he placed the old crown tenderly on his head; he relighted the dying fires of liberty; he restored the freedom of the press, liberty of worship, as far as the priests would allow him, and that was never very far; but he went as far as the priests would enable him to go; he restored Sardinia its whole liberty; and, so far as he could, he advanced the cause of freedom, social and religious.

But the King would have gloried in the realizations of the first dreams of his religion had he not been assisted by another of these rare and exceptional men, that brought their power and influence to sustain the cause of right against wrong.

Another man of Italian birth, who early in life was a conspirator like the rest of them, who learned lessons early in life from the school of adversity that had often struck him down. He came to England, mingled with Englishmen, visited our two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, went into Parliament, became familiar with our form of discussion, and with our public meetings; and here he grew in sagacity, he grew in wisdom, he felt that there was a time for agitation, and a time for caution; he learned that a man must be a statesman as well as a speaker; that he must know and go to the Father for his eloquence, for his strength, and for his manhood. He returned to Italy, joined the cabinet of Victor Emanuel, he became one of the foremost statesmen in Europe, a liberty-loving man, whose name was Cavour! He was a man likely, of course, to become unpopular with the two extremes. The priesthood could not bear him; the agitators did not like him because he would not keep Italy in a perpetual embroilment. He believed in giving moderate impulses to the nation, and not to let them die out. If they flagged, rouse them! but not to let them go to too great a length. Of the time, he was one of the most progressive men, yet the most cautious, who believed in the bright future of Italy.

These men, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour, were surrounded by a wonderful confluence of circumstances. Some men call these "chance;" I venture to call them developments of the mysterious providence of God in His dealings with the nations of the earth. A singular combination of circumstances existed. The *coup d'eetat* in France was looming in the distance. Strange events were to happen, in which Italy should essay, through the efforts of these men, to gain new life, and regain her liberty. The Russian war brought Italy in the foreground of history. Strange thing, that this little petty kingdom of Sardinia should enter upon this war with the tri color of France, the Turkish crescent, and the union jack of England.

It was just at this time when Count Cavour crept up to Victor Emanuel, and said:—"Now, Sire! here is your time to go into business on your own account." There never was a finer opportunity, and whenever you choose a partner always choose a man who has something more to lose than you have, for then there will be some chance to get out of the fire. Whereupon Cavour suggested that this little petty kingdom should enter into a league with France, and England, and Turkey, and against Russia, and to the astonishment of men who never can see anything clearly, who have glass beads in their heads which they call eyes, they found Italy intermeddling with this awkward affair. The war was fought, and now the war was over. At Paris there was held a conference. Cavour was there. He was nervous, big drops of sweat dropped from his brow. A crisis had come, and he arose and coolly addressed himself to the conference, calling the attention of the great powers of Europe to the state of Italy; that she, having participated in this great war, and counted upon at least for aid, he desired to say that peace could not be preserved in Europe unless some attention was paid to that kingdom, "for," said he, "she is in a chronic state of revolution."

Here was the first throwing of the fire-ball by the daring statesman. France agreed to intervene and aid Italy, taking her, in fact, under its protection, and so declaring to all the provinces of Europe. But now there was at that same great conference the Austrian Ambassador, and the Emperor Napoleon in greeting him said:—"Sir, you are very welcome at the Tuileries; it always gives me pleasure to see you at the Tuileries, though I exceedingly regret I do not stand on such good terms with your master as was formerly the case." The blow was struck! The ambassador, chagrined before the assembled multitude, left in a high dudgeon. The electric wires flashed the message to his master. The Austrian Emperor sent back a demand to know what Napoleon meant. Bonaparte was hardly conscious that he had used those words, his real intent being to say, "Let brotherly love continue." The Austrian Emperor would not believe it, and prepared for war. The Austrian eagle swept down upon the Lombardy and Venetian frontiers. The war began. Battle after battle followed, in which the Austrians were defeated.

It was during this war that the roar of the lion who had been in exile was heard. Garibaldi returned to Europe, purchased a portion of the isle of Caprera, and there, putting himself at the head of a number of volunteers, went to relieve his beloved Italy from its internal despotism, and its war with the nation that had sailed down upon its frontiers with all its available power. But Napoleon at that time resolved upon peace, and this being achieved to all appearances, Garibaldi retired to Caprera, living there upon the commonest food—grapes, goats' milk, and dry bread filled him with ecstacy. An honest heart, a divine purpose in his soul—these were the predominant elements of the patriotic Garibaldi, and while there the message was transmitted to him of an arrangement having been made between Italy and France—that there should be no intervention in the internal affairs of Italy, so far as a revolution—if revolution, growing out of the chronic state of the nation, there must be—should be confined to Italian soil. Garibaldi then sprang up, dressed in his old red shirt, and he appears again with his clear bright face, winning blue eye, made bright by hope, after moodiness and sorrow at prospects darkened.

He passes again on Italian soil. You see him muster very strange looking men—men with mahogany faces, who had been in every Austrian jail, and well seasoned, for when you "jug" a man repeatedly, he becomes swell seasoned! These men are on their way to Genoa. Gentlemen see them, bow and pass on. Ladies see them, courtesy and pass on; but the strangest thing is that the *gendarme* does not see the men, or see the patriot Garibaldi; and it is the more curious, this blindness of the *gendarme*, since he is expected not only to see what is, but what is not. But he does not know the General, and the latter marches on his way to see the King. He has an interview with him, and the King, in a half fearful and agitated tone, desiring to persuade him from conveying to Rome a number of soldiers, says, "I—I—do persuade you not to go! I trust, General, you will not go. But from the look of your eye, I fear you mean mischief, and I would simply say, General, if my argument has no weight with you—why if you have made up your mind to go—the—the—sooner you go the better."

From this moment the republic and kingship struck hands—struck hands for unity and liberty, and away goes the red-shirted hero! Next we trace him to a port in Italy. What a story was in the future of those who sailed from that harbor! Three ships were in the offing. It is my opinion that they never were built, but that they were the identical ships that the Flying Dutchman used to go around the world with. There they were in the offing. Volunteers were packed into them. Adverse winds and difficulty had for some time delayed their sailing. But one well-known morning Garibaldi—who was a capital sailor and a true helmsman—sails into the harbor of Naples, and happens to run alongside of an English man-of-war, and somehow or other all so impressed with the belief that there self-same Garibaldian volunteers were English soldiers returned from Malta, and they were permitted to land, about four thousand of them, and no sooner had their feet touched the soil of the Neapolitan town than they cried aloud, "Long live Italy, long live liberty, long live Victor Emanuel!"

Garibaldi took the command of these irregular troops, with which to face an army of perhaps forty or fifty thousand. But he was a man of strategem, who could handle small bodies of troops with skill, disposing them with advantage, making his genius aid him where he lacked in physical power, turning sticks into guns and tree stumps into cannon. He was a man of remarkably versatile power. He was soon able to drive the Neapolitan troops backwards to Palermo, until that well-known morning when he and his soldiers crept through the gorges of the mountains to assail that place. A Neapolitan sentry, seeing them, fired a cannon. The alarm was given. Forth rushed the troops of the revolution upon the guns of the well-trained soldiers of Naples. They knew that the fortress was in the hands of these men. They beat them back, and on that grand morning the bells sounded the tocsin of war. Old men left their beds; young men leaped from the windows; and women exclaimed, in words that ought to be emblazoned upon their flag, "Husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, sweethearts, go! go! in God's name, go! in the name of Liberty, go! and never return but with the lightning of victory blazing in your eyes!"

Garibaldi was stationed many days in and about Palermo, volunteers flocked to his standard, but had imperfect armament. Some said, "General, we can't get the cartridges into the muskets." "Use your fists," replied the undaunted General, "use your fists." It was this kind of inspiration that gave Garibaldi power. Under the English flag, after repeated failures, he stormed and carried a Neapolitan fortress. Napoleon told Victor Emanuel that he must stop the Garibaldian patriots. The King replied that he would try to stop them. But the General never stopped when once at work, and inspired his troops by saying:—"Italians, you have this day done a great deal! Yesterday you were slaves; to-day you are freemen." It was then that King Victor Emanuel came forward, and received from Garibaldi an addition of eight or ten millions of people to the unity of Italy, and for this the King offered him rank, money, gratitude; but no, Garibaldi took nothing, but said:—"Italy can give me nothing that I want; only be true to Italy and the cause of freedom and unity, and I am more than repaid."

He is offered the Grand Order of Jerusalem; but no, he declines it. He borrows money from Englishmen, goes down to Naples, unmoors the ship "Washington"—the very name of which was symbolical—and sails away for Caprera to bask in the sunshine of a beloved daughter's smiles, and be greater in retirement than he could if he had basked in the sunshine of courts and even surrounded by all the splendor of a throne. From this time he yields the Italian question to diplomatic action. But he does not long rest in his easy retirement. He makes another bold strike for a disenthralment from Papal power. He harangues volunteers in the cities of Sicily, and, in company with the king's two sons, he starts out again for the redemption of Italy. He obeys no order to disband.

The French are making preparations to oppose him, still he disbanded not. And we next find him at Aspromonte. The king's troops are there too, and while Garibaldi commands his troops a shot strikes him in the shoulder, another struck him in the foot, and he fell down on the soil painfully wounded. I know enough now, to say that Garibaldi was there as a holocaust upon the altar of political necessity, and was obliged to be wounded, and be carried a prisoner to save Italy from a strange power. He was conveyed to prison; England sent eight hundred pounds sterling for his relief—English physicians after a long time restored him the use of his foot. The wounded lion arose, and we in England resolved to give him a reception that should be more gorgeous in character than any reception ever given to any public man; and we did. Nothing ever equalled it in grandeur, in enthusiastic demonstration, and in homage to so great a man.

Garibaldi calculated upon the fraternizing of the Roman troops with the volunteers, and it was only under the pressure of France that this heroic man was checked. But there is no failure for the man who defends and upholds the truth! There is no failure if you look at what has taken place since 1849. What do you see? With the single exception of the Roman power, with its living Papacy—Italian union, and the enjoyment of suffrage, free press, and the right of public speaking and meeting, and school systems have been extended. Religious liberty has been extended. In Rome there meet now regularly Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Methodist congregations. 1000 priests have addressed a letter to the Pope, asking him to lay down the temporal power upon the altar of liberty, and Italy is being renewed in spiritual light and life.

THE FUNERAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER LYLE.—The funeral, yesterday, of David M. Lyle, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in Philadelphia. During the day the respect entertained for Mr. Lyle was manifested by an almost universal display of the national bunting at half-mast. In the neighborhood of the Fairmount Engine House the outward manifestations were particularly noticeable, while throughout the city the firemen vied with each other in doing honor to the memory of the deceased Chief. All the engine houses were draped in deep mourning, and no little taste was displayed by the various companies in the decorations of their houses with crape. Flags were at half-mast everywhere; not only on engine houses, but on public buildings, and everywhere there were evidences of the loss of a valued and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the remains of Mr. Lyle were removed from his late residence, in Filbert street, to the house of the Fairmount Engine Company, where it was decided they should lie in state and be exposed to public view. The embalmer's art had been brought into requisition, and the body bore almost the appearance of life, being clothed in the usual habiliments of the deceased. All discoloration had been effaced, and the Chief looked as though reposing in a quiet sleep.

The remains, encased in a coffin covered with black cloth, were placed on the first floor of the Fairmount Engine House. This apartment was appropriately draped for the occasion. Black serge hung pendant from the walls, and formed a canopy over the bier, and as the throng of visitors were ushered into the presence of the dead they entered a room in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. The body was placed in the centre of the room. At the side of the coffin was the cover with a silver plate containing the name and age of the deceased. At the foot, on a centre-table, stood the emblems of the late Chief's authority—his badges, fire hat, and horn.

An immense crowd surrounded the engine-house immediately after it was known that the remains were to be exposed to public view. The police formed a line, and during the morning several thousands of persons, male and female, availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect for the last time the features of Mr. Lyle. Shortly before 2 o'clock the house was closed, and preparations were made for the funeral ceremonies. The formation of the various fire companies designing to join in the funeral obsequies drew an immense crowd of spectators to the vicinity. Ridge avenue, in front of the Fairmount Engine House, presented a mass of humanity through which it seemed almost impossible for the police to force a passage. Along the short route of the procession the same scene was witnessed. Sidewalks, door-steps, and windows were crowded, and the greatest anxiety appeared to be manifested to witness the moving of the solemn cortege.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the procession moved. The slow and muffled knell of the bells in the neighborhood of the Fairmount Engine House added additional solemnity to the scene, and the dead marches played by the numerous bands in the line, still further tended to impress the spectators. The procession was, without doubt, one of the largest ever witnessed in Philadelphia on a similar occasion. Delegates from fire companies abroad—Harrisburg, Lancaster, Brooklyn, New York, Reading, Wilmington, Baltimore, Camden, and other neighboring cities were in the line, while our own firemen turned out in great force to do honor to their late Chief.

At the head of the procession appeared Baxter's Fire Zouaves, followed by the National Guard, an artillery company, with cannon and caisson, and the Hibernia Target Company. The military made a fine display. Following them were the firemen, in the order already published in THE TELEGRAPH. The hearse, containing the remains, was drawn by four plumed horses; and as it stood in front of the engine house the several departments and companies saluted it as they passed up the Ridge avenue on the way to the Cemetery. To the Fairmount Engine Company, of which the deceased was a member, was assigned the post of honor.

The members formed in line on either side of the avenue on the right of the line proposed, and then took post according to the programme. The remains were deposited in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and along the entire route the crowd was immense, and everywhere the most signal marks of respect to the deceased were manifested.

THE COUNTY PRISON.—One of the reasons why the Inspectors of the County Prison have discharged a number of prisoner recently who were committed for minor offenses, is the crowded condition of the prison, especially the female department, coupled with the fact that some of the prisoners are down with what is known as the jail fever, and there is a prospect of the disease spreading. The female department will soon be in a condition to accommodate a much larger of prisoners than heretofore, but no provision has been made for the enlargement of the male department, though a representation was made to the proper authorities some time ago that it had been found necessary to confine two, three, and in some instances, four prisoners in a cell. The House of Correction, when built, will have the effect to relieve the prison of its large vagrant population, both male and female, and thereby obviate the necessity of an enlargement for years to come.

FIRES AND ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, about quarter to 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of the vinegar establishment of Smith & Decker, Brooks street, below Coates. The flames gained rapid headway, and the fire continued to burn until the upper part of the building was almost totally destroyed. During the progress of the fire one of the walls fell out, and fragments struck a member of the Lafayette Hose, breaking one of his legs. He was removed to his residence, at New Market and Brown streets.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the dye works of Daniel Allen, on Ernest street, above Hart's lane, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $5000, upon which there is an insurance of $2500 in the Fire Association.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning a man named John Henry was met by two men at Seventh and Bedford streets, who accosted him, and asked him a question. When they got sufficiently near, one of them seized him, while the other dragged his watch out of his pocket by the chain and ran off with it. The cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and chase was given, but both the men made their escape. Half an hour after Policemen McAfee and Carmichael arrested two men who had been seen by them with Henry. Yesterday morning they had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, when they were identified and bound over for trial. They gave their names as Charles Gallagher and George Phillips.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

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CLOTHING HOUSE,

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ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence o workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

TO RENT.

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Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

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BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads. Is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tf Philadelphia.

COMMONWEALTH VS. THREE BARRELS of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of CARMAN ARMSTRONG. Court of Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 275.

Same vs. Three Barrels of Whisky, Domestic Distilled Spirits, lately in possession of MIKE GRIBON, alias Dennis Call. Common Pleas, June T., 1867, No. 286.

Notice is hereby given that under certain orders and decrees of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, a public auction of the six barrels of Whisky, domestic distilled spirits, duly seized in above entitled cases (being three barrels in each case), will be made by me to the highest bidder, at the Inspector's Office, No. 230 S. WHARVES, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM D. FRANKS,
Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits for the city of Philadelphia. 11 27 5t*

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 430 COMMERCE Street. 8 7lip

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,

AND ONE AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	23,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
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Also,	120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
T. B. PUGH .... Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, December 2,
and every evening until further notice,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
in her great classic and historic role of

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the Signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart),
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
Being a translation and adaptation of Giacometti's celebrated Tragedy of that name, rendered so famous by Madame Ristori in Italian.
MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR AS ESSEX.
Supported by
THE LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $10.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY morning, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 28

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
LAST NIGHT PERFORMANCE
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
DIRECTRESS.......................CAROLINE RICHINGS
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 29,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS.
When will be produced, for the first time in America, in English, Gounod's
FAUST,
With the following cast:—
Faust.......................................Mr. W. Castle
Mephistopheles.......................Mr. S. C. Campbell
Valentine..................................Mr. E. Seguin
Wagner...................................Mr J. A. Arnold
Siebel.......................................Mrs. E. Seguin
Martha....................................Mrs. J. A. Arnold
Marguerite...............................Miss C. Richings
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND FAUST MATINEE.
* Tickets to the Matinee and to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
Doors open at 7. Begins at 7·45.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
and positively last night of
DORA.
This beautiful drama, pronounced by the Inquirer, North American, Press, Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia Ledger, and Age, to be the most
TOUCHING DOMESTIC DRAMA
EVER PRESENTED IN THIS COUNTRY.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS IN TWO PIECES.
The performance will commence with
DORA;
OR
THE FARMER'S WILL.
Dora.....................................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with the popular comedietta,
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth..........................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
MRS. BOWERS' FAREWELL MATINEE.
MONDAY—M'LLE MARIE ZOE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 29,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear for the fifth time in his
GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
a picture of men and manners of the present day, entitled THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell......................Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
(A Scampish character on "The Chances").
Popular Ethiopian Scene by Mr FRANK BROWER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF SURF.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Nov. 29.
Twenty-fifth, and positively LAST TIME BUT ONE of Olive Logan's American comedy of
SURF! SURF! SURF!
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and the Entire Company appear. Remember, Last Night but One of the great
BATHING SCENE.
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF SURF.
MONDAY—Revival of ROSEDALE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.
Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor.
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso.
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS...............................ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 25 8t

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle.......................................50 cents
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Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [1030lm

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE SEASON.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
PROGRESS OF A NATION.
PROGRESS OF A NATION.
PROGRESS OF A NATION.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH IN HIS DUTCH.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH IN HIS DUTCH.
FRANK MORAN AS MACALISTER.
FRANK MORAN AS MACALISTER.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents.
On Monday next a grand change of programme.
REVIVAL OF THE MINSTREL SCENE.
REVIVAL OF THE MINSTREL SCENE.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
NO PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28,
BY CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.
THE NINTH ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 3½ P. M., when
Mr. C. JARVIS
will play MENDELSSOHN'S SECOND CONCERTO for Piano, with Orchestra accompaniment.
Package of four Tickets for $1.

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, AT CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Single Admission, 50 cents; package four tickets, $1; "Coupon" of thirty tickets, $5. 11 27wfs

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

The Powers of States in the Union.

DURING the late Rebellion the people had an opportunity to see with what terrible effect the powers and functions of *States* could be used against the peace and welfare of the whole country. It is safe to say that the Rebellion could never have achieved the magnitude it did achieve, nor have so long held out against the efforts of the Government to subdue it, had it not been for the consistency, directness, and power which it derived from its acting through the regular State organizations under which the people had been accustomed to live. The State governments were the vital nuclei of the Rebellion. These facts are important to be kept in mind in the settlement of the great problem of reconstruction; for reconstruction implies *restoration to the Union, and the resumption by the Rebel communities of all the powers and functions of States* in the Union. It is vastly more than a mere question of philanthropy, or prejudice, or consistency in the bestowment or withholding of the right of suffrage. It is a question of neutralizing the powers of great States like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts in the National Senate by such communities as South Carolina, Florida, Texas, and Mississippi. It is a question of submitting the rights and interests of the millions of those great States, with their wealth, population, culture, and refinement, to the negative of a mere handful of people, comparatively destitute of all these, and yet clothed with equal powers in many of the most important functions of the Government.

To put this subject in a more vivid light before our readers, let us devote a little space to the consideration of the powers of States in the Union as States. And, first, as to the constitution of the Senate. Our scheme of government provides for the absolute equality of the different States in the Senate. In that body States, not the people, are represented. Delaware, with its population of 112,216, is the peer of New York with its 3,880,735. The consequence is to give to the smaller States a perpetual negative check upon the legislation of the country. The more populous States may *initiate* legislation, but they cannot perfect it without the aid of the smaller. New York's preponderance in the House of Representatives is reduced to a nullity by Delaware's two votes in the Senate. It is true, when laws have once been passed, the element of popular representation in the House then comes into play in preventing a repeal, but not in securing it. But as the true object of legislative bodies is to *pass* laws, the aristocratic constitution of the Senate gives to the people of the States having a small population a very great and dangerous power in the Government. Were it now an original proposition to make this feature a part of the Constitution, it would be scouted. There are other functions of the Senate in which the House does not participate, and in which the States, therefore, stand upon an unrelieved equality. No officer of the United States can be appointed without the advice and consent of the Senate. This involves the equal voice of all the States in the constitution of the Judiciary, that great department of the Government which wields such tremendous powers over the property, liberty, and lives of the people. It is easy to conceive of circumstances in which a sectional combination of States, representing but a small portion of the people of the whole country, might, in conjunction with the President, impose upon the nation a very distasteful judge.

Again, the Senate, in conjunction with the President, is the treaty-making power. It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of this power; and yet here again the States are on an equality. Indeed, since it requires *two-thirds* of the Senate to ratify a treaty, one-third of the Senate, representing perhaps not a twentieth part of the people, may defeat the consummation of a treaty that would be of the highest importance to the whole country.

Again, the Senate tries all impeachments; and here, too, a State with one hundred thousand inhabitants has as much power as one with a million.

Again, in the choice of electors for President and Vice-President, the States are represented in the Electoral College according to their representation in both Houses of Congress, thus carrying the State equality feature into the choice of the two chief officers of the country. As an illustration of the practical workings of this plan, let us take the following example:—The ten unreconstructed States cast a total vote, according to the returns of 1860, somewhat less than that of the State of New York. According to a fair distribution of power, therefore, these States, if in the Union, would be allowed to choose the same number of Presidential electors as New York. Instead of that, however, New York has thirty-three electors, while these ten Rebel States would have, according to the present apportionment, no less than *seventy!* Twenty of these are gained by that feature of the Constitution which allows to each State two electors for its Senators. This is a somewhat startling result, and is worthy the thoughtful attention of men of all parties. But in the case of no choice by the people in a Presidential election, the contest is transferred to the House of Representatives, and there the vote is taken by *States*, each State casting but one vote. In such a case, Florida, with a total vote, in 1860, of 14,000, would have as much power as Pennsylvania, with her six hundred thousand!

Finally, in the most important matter of amendments to the National Constitution, the States stand upon an equality. The ratification is by States, as States, no difference being made on account of population.

A comprehensive view, like this, of the tremendous powers of States, when once admitted to the Union, may well make us pause in thoughtfulness over this problem of reconstruction. Upon *any* plan which has yet been suggested, it is full of the gravest dangers to the States that have sustained the Government and that now constitute the Republic. The admission of the Rebel States, in any shape, is a perilous matter. It is putting the vast and varied interests in great, populous, and wealthy communities like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, etc., *too much at the mercy of a minority!*

A Needed Reform.

MR. MALLORY, the member from Oregon, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill which provides for uniformity in the time of holding elections for Representatives and Delegates. It met the fate of all bills touching upon this subject—a reference to the Committee on Elections. But we hope it will not there be lost sight of, legislation on this matter being imperatively demanded, especially since the passage of the law which provides for a session of Congress on the 4th of March of every alternate year, when the terms of the members begin. Under the present system, several States, including Connecticut, Tennessee, and California, do not hold their Congressional elections until after this date, and in consequence they are without representation during the first session of each Congress. By Section 4, Article I, of the Constitution, it is provided that

> "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Congress has already interfered to secure a uniform manner for the selection of Senators, and it is time that it should again assert its power in this direction by prescribing a like uniformity in the election of members of the lower House.

The fact that several States were without representation during the spring and summer sessions of the present Congress, is not the only argument in behalf of this proposed legislation. As it is now, the only occasion on which elections are held on the same day throughout the Union is when Electors for President and Vice-President are balloted for; and as a consequence, the political ferment lasts throughout the year. A moderate share of our time can doubtless be allotted to the government of the country with profit; but when politics demand our attention every day in the year, it is at the expense of other interests which are quite as important. The *Congressional Globe* bears at its head a motto something like this:—"The world is governed too much;" and for a startling proof of its truthfulness, the reader has but to glance at the long columns of legislative bombast which follow. In a country where every citizen is entrusted with as much political power as each of his fellow-citizens, an excess of activity and rancor in political contests is a necessary evil; but surely something can be done to confine the bickerings and backbitings and disputations to the few weeks immediately preceding the election throughout the country.

The purity of the ballot-box would likewise be a gainer by the proposed uniformity. According to the recent confessions of leading Democratic politicians in New York city, the immense majorities which are given in the modern Babylon are, in great measure, owing to the extensive importation of roughs from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the rowdy element of New York has frequently been kind enough to return the favor. A uniform day for holding elections throughout the Union would almost entirely do away with this fearful source of corruption, as every legitimate and illegitimate voter would be needed at home.

But even if Congress should provide for a uniform day for holding all national elections, there would still remain the evil of local contests spread throughout the year. Over this portion of the subject Congress has, unfortunately, no jurisdiction; and we shall still be subjected to the annoyance of never-ending strife for petty State and municipal offices, unless the good sense of the American people comes to its own rescue, and does away with the nuisance by causing the State legislation to conform to that which is proposed in the national Congress.

CUT DOWN THE FEES.—We are glad to see that a movement was made in Councils looking towards a reform in that department of our system of official reward most needing it. Mr. Thomas M. Coleman favored, in Select Council, a petition to the Legislature requesting it to repeal the law authorizing the acceptance of fees by the District Attorney, Clerks and Prothonotaries of the various Courts, and that a law be passed in its stead allowing these officers a salary. This is what we have before recommended. It is the only proper regulation which will prevent corruption. It will cut down the enormous fees of $20,000 a year for doing literally nothing, which is now the reward of those who are so successful as to get these offices. It is quite time that some such step be taken. We are at a loss to see why a Clerk of Quarter Sessions should have $18,000 a year for keeping a docket and endorsing his name on the records of the Court. Let the recompense be in proportion to the labor and responsibility. Mr. Coleman deserves great credit for the fearless manner in which he favors reform, and if he does but continue as he has begun his term, he will prove an invaluable member of Councils. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest, but will receive the early attention of both Councils and the Legislature.

THE VETO REVERSED.—Select Council, on Wednesday, acted as we were assured they would act when the wishes of their constituents were consulted, and by the decisive vote of 18 to 7 passed the bill for the widening of the pavements on Broad street, over the veto of the Mayor. The vote on the question stood; —Yeas—Messrs. Bumm, Campbell, Coleman, Duffy, Fox, Hopkins, Kamerley, Kersey, King, Manuel, Marcus, McCutcheon, Page, Riche, Shermer, Smith, Wagner, Spering—18; nays—Messrs. Barlow, Cattell, Gillingham, Hedgdon, Jones, Shallcross, and Stokley—7; absent—Messrs. Pollock and Shern. Thus, after the most violent opposition, led on by the contractors, and assisted by their friends both in and out of Councils, the will of the people was successful. All that dilatory motions and strong appeals could do was done in both Chambers. But the intent of the contractors failed, and all who attempted to use official influence to aid their schemes met with the most signal rebuke. The bill is now a law, and the work so eagerly pushed forward by the men who had the Nicolson job will have to be removed by them, so that the pavements may be widened. Great additional beauty and convenience are thus secured for our splendid thoroughfare, and it will be in the future the great street of the people of our city.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Elsewhere will be found an announcement by the chairman of the committee of citizens to aid the raising of a fund of $100,000 for the Mercantile Library. The gentlemen named are all of them our first citizens. The cause is a most excellent one; the institution is a deserving one; and if proper energy is exerted, we see no reason why the required sum should not be secured. We commend the movement to the most liberal support of our citizens.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Development of Pennsylvania—The Progress of Manufactures—Pittsburg—A Great Manufacturing City, Etc.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22, 1867.

The traveller through Pennsylvania cannot fail to be struck by the evidences of growth and improvement which he witnesses on every hand. I doubt whether there is another State in the Union which is increasing more rapidly in wealth and population than our own. Its agricultural interests, stimulated by ready and constant markets, are in a high condition of prosperity; while the growth of cities and villages, from the increasing developments of manufacturing industry, is unprecedented. I shall be disappointed if the census of 1870 does not reveal some astonishing facts in regard to Pennsylvania. The decade from 1860 to 1870 will have witnessed the establishment of the manufacturing interests of the State upon a permanent foundation—a foundation of sufficient stability to enable them successfully to resist the competition of foreign nations. Among the incidental blessings of the war may be reckoned this one—that it has forced the country to the adoption of a protective system for a sufficient length of time to enable our manufacturing interest to acquire stability. In the past, we have had nothing upon which the people could confidently rely. A protective tariff, after being in force long enough to stimulate the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises, would straightway be followed by a merely revenue tariff, under which our infant establishments would be broken down by foreign competition. Now, the very necessities of our position will compel us to maintain a protective system for years to come, until our manufacturing interests shall have grown strong and vigorous, needing no protection.

The growth of manufactures carries with it the prosperity of the farming interest. Every manufacturing centre becomes the market for a wide range of agricultural products. Thus, I met in the cars a miller from Janesville, Wisconsin, who markets all of his flour in Pittsburg, and another one from Lexington, Kentucky, who, too, was accustomed to send his mainly to some of the manufacturing villages of Massachusetts. I noticed last summer, in Western New York, that the mass of their surplus farm products were sent into Northern Pennsylvania. Thus it is that the farmer finds a market at his own doors rather than three thousand miles away across the ocean.

Pittsburg is one of the most exclusively manufacturing cities in the United States, and is daily becoming more and more important as a centre of production and distribution. It is eligibly situated, commanding those two great essentials of the growth of modern cities, viz., a concentration of railroads and navigable waters. The railroad lines concentrating here are numerous and important. One to Chicago, one to Cincinnati, one to Cleveland, one to Erie, one to the oil regions of the upper Allegheny, one to Philadelphia, and other less important lines. The Allegheny is navigable to Oil City, and in high water to still above that point. The Monongahela is navigable above Pittsburg by slack water for one hundred and fifty miles. The Ohio affords an outlet to Cincinnati, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, while by the Missouri boats may ascend to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Omaha, and clear through to Fort Benton. For two seasons boats have loaded at Pittsburg direct for the last-named place, making the longest river navigation in the known world. Nor are these advantages of small importance or unimproved. I see boats here to-day loading for New Orleans, and I find in process of construction an iron bridge destined to span the Missouri at Kansas City.

The four great interests which now contribute to build up Pittsburg are iron, steel, glass, and oil.

The great facility for the iron business here is the abundance of coal and the facilities for distribution. The iron used, I am somewhat surprised to learn, is mainly from the Lake Superior mines. Its quality is found to be very superior, and it is chiefly obtained by way of Cleveland, to which point it is brought by vessels from Marquette, Mich. The mines at Marquette are only a few miles from the lake shore, with a down grade all the way to the lake, rendering the transportation easy and cheap. The Lake Superior ores are very fine, abound in mass at the surface of the ground, and the iron made from them is of an excellent quality. I visited these mines in 1860, and was surprised to find that the process of obtaining the ore was simply that of blasting and excavating, like making a railroad cut through a hill. There was no digging into the bowels of the earth, no costly paraphernalia of hoisting works, but the cars ran directly to the mines, and the ore was piled in like so much rock.

Missouri iron is also used to some extent at Pittsburg, and would be still more largely used were it not for the cost of transportation. Its quality, for some purposes at least, is deemed superior to that of the Lake Superior iron.

The manufacture of steel has lately been largely increased in Pittsburg, and some of the finest works in the world are now located here. I have not had time to visit any of these, but may do so on my return from the West.

The oil interest is a comparatively recent one, but has already assumed great importance. The Allegheny river and the railroad to Oil City afford excellent facilities for the shipment of crude oil to Pittsburg. There are many large oil refineries in the city and its vicinity which do a fine business.

This city in the early part of the season was the theatre of one of those unfortunate contests between manufacturers and their workmen which are the symptoms of the unsatisfactory relations of labor and capital. For about four months the iron works ceased operations, neither party feeling inclined to yield to the other. The laborers finally yielded and work was again resumed, the puddlers who struck for nine dollars a ton now getting only seven and a half, with a prospect of still further reduction. The strike caused great suffering and loss to the workmen, and deranged the trade to a considerable extent, customers being forced to go to other places and open up new accounts.

Pittsburg and its surroundings have lately been consolidated, so that it is now a city of some 200,000 inhabitants. This advances it well along towards the rank of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. It is a much wealthier city in proportion than either of these. Many of its suburbs are very beautiful, being adorned with the mansions and grounds of the wealthier citizens. The constant cloud of coal smoke which hangs over the city, and the universal deposit of coal soot, are not pleasant features to the stranger, but the inhabitants do not seem to mind it, and the place is proverbially healthy. The valley in which the city lies is deep and narrow. The view from the surrounding heights at night, when the forges and furnaces and rolling-mills and foundries are all aglow, lighting up, with a lurid glare, the murky depths beneath, is sublime. What with the coal smoke and the Indian summer haze of the atmosphere, the city looks blacker and gloomier than ever to-day, the sun rolling down the western sky like a great red globe of fire.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made some fine improvements since I was last here. The new Union Depot is a fine structure, and well adapted to the comfort and convenience of passengers. A very fine and large round-house has been built in place of the one that was burned down. The hotel in the depot is well kept. The so-called "Oyster Saloon and Restaurant," in the same building, is a vile swindle, which travellers will do well to shun. They will charge you forty cents for three dilapidated oysters in a pint of stale milk and water, which they call a "stew," and a similar amount for a cup of stuff called coffee, but innocent of any resemblance to the genuine article, together with a sandwich of like character.

I leave this afternoon for Chicago, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and you shall hear from me again at that point.

T. D. T.

THE MANAGERS of the Grand Hotel and of the Hotel du Louvre, at Paris, have issued a notice to the effect that since the first of November considerable reductions have been made in their scale of charges.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

A FACT HERETOFORE UNADVERTISED.—The daily sales of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" exceed by more than one hundred per cent. those of any ten perfumes for the handkerchief that figure in the list of choice extracts, whether original or imitations of French and English articles.—*Brooklyn Times.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730§4p

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—At a meeting of Citizens called in favor of the removal of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY to more commodious quarters, the following gentlemen were appointed by me a Committee to supervise the collection of a fund of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for that purpose.

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Chairman.

John Farnum,	Henry Winsor,
W. C. Ludwig,	Stephen Flanagan,
John O. James,	W. J. Russell,
George Whitney,	Lemuel Coffin,
Edward Lafourcade,	Simeon W. Arnold,
Matthew Baird,	D. B. Cummins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	E. C. Knight,
John M. Atwood,	W. C. Davis,
J. M. Van Harlingen,	George Repplier,
Joseph Patterson,	C. W. Funk,
Thomas C. Hand,	David C. McCammon,
George H. Stuart,	Oliver Evans,
David S. Brown,	J. H. Orne,
Frederick Fraley,	Benjamin Bullock,
Hon. William S. Peirce,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
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COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PAPERS, etc., etc.
Students received at any time. Individual instructions.
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A LECTURE ON THE "Glory and the Shame of Solomon," will be delivered by the Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 3, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Chesnut street; Episcopal Book Store, Chesnut street; and at the Hall. 11 29 3t*

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, ROXborough, Philadelphia.—Service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Seats provided *freely* for all who wish to attend.

On Advent Sunday (December 1) there will Sermon and Holy Communion in the morning, and an Address and Religious Poem in the evening. **

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

"THE LANDS TO THE NORTH OF US."

THE GREAT LECTURE BY
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,
Will be delivered, by request of the leading citizens of Philadelphia,
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1867

Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street; Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Risley's Book Stand, Continental Hotel, and at the door of the Hall, on the evening of the Lecture.

Admittance, 50 cents. No reserved seats. 11 23 3t

OFFICE OF THE CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The cars of this Company will commence running
ON SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1867,
And will be run on short time.

Exchange tickets sold at the usual rates, good on Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets and Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets cars.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF,
Superintendent.
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The artists represented are prominently as follows:—

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CH. HOGUET,
E. FRIEDRICHSEN,
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A. BRAITH,
W. AMBERG,
J. H. DE HAAS,
DE VOS,
DE NOTER,
CARL MILLNER,
J. ARNOLD,
A. MARTIN,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
CARL BOKER,
A. PREYER,
H. HERZOG,
H. RHOMBERG,
JACOBSEN,
SIMMLER,
C. JUNGHEIM,
FRIED VOITZ,
A. LEU,
REIMER DAHLEN,
MENO MUHLIG,
W. VERSCHUUR,
CARL HUBNER,
H. WERNER,
HERMANN BETHKE,
VAN STARKENBORGH,
VON SEBEN,
PAUL WEBER,
EMILIE SCHOULTE,
R. ZIMMERMANN,
KAUFFMANN,
P. LOSSOW,
BOSCH. 11 29 mwlm

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.
DOUBLE TEAM RACE—TWO MILE HEATS
Stake $500.

Good day and track.—Horses to start at 2 o'clock.

G. W. FITZWATER enters Slifer's team,
PRINCE AND FRANK.
W. H. DOBLE enters Steel's team,
WERNER AND OVERHOLT.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the Park. 11 29 1t

WRITING-PAPERS ARE A SPECIALTY in our business, and we now retail the varieties of Note, Letter, and Foolscap at wholesale prices.
CHASE & LEVY,
11 26 3t* No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 11 25 mwf6t

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

NEW FOREIGN FRUIT.

Large Dehesa Layer Raisins.
London Layers,
Muscatel,
Sultana, and
Seedless Raisins.
Currants and Citron.
New Figs, Prunes, Prunelles,
Stewart's Broken Candy,
Havana Oranges, Paradise Nuts,
Pecan Nuts.
Paper Shell Almonds.
Also, White Almeria Grapes
At Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 23 PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.—ON 26TH INST., TWO FOLLOWing Promissory Notes drawn to order of Alexander Henschel, but not endorsed:—Charles Theis, November 15, two months, $1551·45; Frederick Brecht, November 15, two months, $1280·41. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 18 S. Third street. 11 27 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Fitting Clothing in Philadelphia,

At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A CARD TO SENSIBLE PEOPLE.—Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or anumbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels; tone all your organs, and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic, and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; but "Be strong that you may not suffer," is the wiser maxim, and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver diseases, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

Anticipate the enemy. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great defensive medicine of the age, Hostetter's Bitters, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in Hostetter's Bitters. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation, and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

THE ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT VESUVIUS!—This terrible volcano is now devastating the plains for miles around with its streams of heated lava, a terror to all people within its treacherous limits. The Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental," brings joy and gladness to all households within its operations, by the steady stream of good and cheap clothing that is daily pouring out of its doors.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long-standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost, rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6·00 per ton.	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5·00 per ton.	Best Large Nut Coal.
$6·50 per ton.	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5·50 per ton.	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON says that there is no harm in doing good, and we say that the people should all purchase tickets in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, at No. 1126 Chesnut street. Nearly a million dollars worth of presents.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*). A great triumph of science, MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.
$1 TO $4.

McINTIRE & BROTHER,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
Goods of every kind, at small
advance above cost.
No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

DAMAI—BERNHARD.—On the evening of the 14th instant, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Mr. EDWARD DAMAI, JR., to Miss LILLIE BERNHARD.

DE WAELE—CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, the 27th instant, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, GEORGE L. DE WAELE to MARY E., daughter of William S. Carpenter.

GARDNER—BOWEN.—On Wednesday, November 27, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Walter Mitchell, JOHN A. GARDNER, of Providence, R. I., and GERTRUDE, daughter of the late William E. Bowen.

HALE—CUMMISKEY.—On the evening of the 26th instant, by the Rev. James O'Reilly, WILLIAM D. HALE and MARY V. CUMMISKEY.

OAKFORD—WINDLE.—On Thursday, the 28th instant, by Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, CHARLES E. OAKFORD, of this city, to SALLIE R. WINDLE, of Fairville, Chester county.

THOMAS—MOORHEAD.—On the 26th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, GEORGE C. THOMAS, JR., to ADA E., daughter of J. Barlow Moorhead, Esq., all of this city.

WAGNER—MEARS.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, GEORGE E. WAGNER to ELEANOR R., daughter of the late Elwood Mears.

DIED.

BATES.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, ANNIE M. BATES, wife of Conrad Bates, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends, also Olive Grove, No. 4, Female Druids, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 250 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BOWERS.—On the 28th instant, JANE BOWERS, wife of Frederick Bowers, after a lingering illness.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2103 Pemberton street, on Sunday morning, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FITZPATRICK.—On November 28, at the residence of his father-in-law, Alexander Smith, No. 433 Franklin street, in this city, Mr. THOMAS A. FITZPATRICK, JR., in the 27th year of his age.

GRAHAM.—On the 28th instant, JANE GRAHAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 117 Price street, Germantown, on Monday, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HASTINGS.—In Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, November 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., BARRY CLIFFORD HASTINGS, in the 6th year of his age, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hastings.

KIDD.—On the 26th instant, SAMUEL KIDD, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Pennsylvania Hose Company, and the Police Beneficial Society, and the Police Department, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Olive street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Glenwood Cemetery.

FOR MARKING NAMES ON CLOTHING, OR for store use, we furnish Stencil Plates to order; also, Brands for marking cattle or tools, and Steel Alphabet and Figure Punches, in sets or single. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

THE PATENT AROMA-SAVING COFFEE ROASTER, and several other styles, and various patterns of Coffee Mills, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

ARMY KETTLES AND PANS FOR SALE at about the value of the iron. Being extra strong, they make superior Coal Scuttles, Ash Carriers, Feed Buckets, Slop Pails, etc. etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

MALICIOUS SPORT.—Peter Coyle, inspired by a malicious spirit, went about last night seeking some opportunity for displaying it. After wandering long, and watching intently for the desired opportunity, he chanced to run against some barrels before a grocery store at Sixth and Dauphin streets. Now, under other circumstances, Coyle would have merely pronounced maledictions upon the hand that had placed those articles there. But, possessed as he was last night, he examined them by massing in the heads. What was his chagrin to find his arm sink into a quantity of soft-soap! Then he commenced a regular assault on the house, doors, windows, bricks, steps—everything was smeared with soft-soap—in fact the whole institution was freely and profusely soft-soaped. But besides this, he discovered that the other barrel contained molasses. Smashing in its head, he covered the soft-soap with a layer of molasses. While congratulating himself upon his glorious and mighty achievement, he was nabbed by the police of the Eleventh District, and hurried off to Alderman Heins, who committed him in default of $1000 bail.

ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.—Last night a shoe store on Shippen street, below Third, was entered by burglars and robbed of twenty pairs of boots. The proprietor, a poor, hard laboring German, told the story to Lieutenant McKinley, of the Second District, who at once began to ferret out the perpetrators. He saw a man who told him that at about one o'clock two men came out of the store, one with a basket and the other with a bag, and passed through George street, towards the Niagara Engine house. The Lieutenant went there, told the managers of the company what he was after, and they rendered him assistance in finding the goods. The cellar was searched, and beneath a lot of greasy hose seven pairs of the boots were found, and appearances about were such as to induce the belief that the thieves had tried on all the boots, and those which fitted were carried off, and the others stowed away where they were found. It is known that some of the runners of the company—not members, but some persons who hang about the house—gained access during the night and placed the boots in the cellar, without the knowledge of the company or any of its members.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Isaac Idelett, aged 21 years, and living in Carpenter street below Ninth, was instantly killed under the following circumstances:—

He was engaged with a number of young men in examining pistol which he had tried to discharge; while so doing one of the party, named John Marshall, volunteered to discharge the piece, and, while handling it, the weapon went off, the contents taking effect in the head and face of Idelett, who immediately fell, and soon after expired. Marshall then went into Idelett's house and told his mother that he had shot her son, at the same time handing her the pistol and relating the circumstances connected with the shooting. He also stated that he was innocent of any intention of taking life, and was willing to give himself up to the proper authorities. An officer was then sent for, and Marshall was taken to the lock-up. Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood where the affair happened. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—An affair happened on Wednesday afternoon which may probably result fatally to one of the persons connected with it. A gentleman named Barlow went to a cotton mill located on Norris street, below Frankford road, on that afternoon, to transact some business. While there a dispute arose between himself and a watchman named Reynolds. The latter being of an excitable temperament, picked up a bar of iron and struck Barlow two fearful blows upon the head, making two frightful gashes. Barlow was carried home in a senseless condition, and lies now in a critical condition. His residence is at Frankford road and Hart lane. Reynolds was arrested by a constable and Officer Gray, of the Eleventh District, who went into his house at Frankford road and Norris street, jerked him out of bed, and arrested him. Alderman Sinex committed him in default of $2500 bail.

A WOMAN TO SAVE HER LIFE JUMPS FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—William Hollingsworth lives at the corner of Frankford road and Dauphin street. Yesterday, having spent the day in drinking until he had become villainously intoxicated, he started for home. The first object upon which to wreak his wrath was his wife. Seizing a butcher knife he chased her through the house, threatening to take her life, when up stairs she ran and he, fully intent upon the horrible deed after her, and, as a last effort to escape him, she sprang to an open window and sprang out, falling heavily to the ground, sustaining a very serious injury to her ankle. Hollingsworth was arrested and committed by Alderman Heins, in default of $1000 bail.

UNLOOKED-FOR VISITORS.—It is said that two young men, named William Stuart and James Cullen, heirs to all the evils of the present day, were much inebriated all day yesterday. While in this state they followed two young ladies from Hestonville to their residence at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets. The ladies had scarcely entered their home when in went these two persons, who commenced a general disorderly demonstration, putting their hands into the eatables on the table, also, it is said, assaulting the ladies. They were arrested, and held by Alderman Pancoast to answer.

ANOTHER HORSE CASE.—John Behring was arrested on Main street, Germantown, on charge of stealing a horse. He yesterday met an Irishman on North Broad street, and represented that the horse was worth $150, but was willing to part with it to a friend, such as his Celtic companion, for $60. The latter, thinking that something was wrong, made an investigation, and ascertained the truth, just as he had thought. Behring was arrested, and committed by Alderman Thomas, in default of $800 bail.

A THANKSGIVING JUBILEE.—A young fellow named James Edgar, fully determined to make the best of a day that only came once a year, and failing in all else, got gloriously drunk. Last night his inebriated state approached its zenith, and being in the vicinity of Front and Buttonwood streets, he commenced, as it is alleged, a row, kicking up in the most approved style, throwing stones, clubs, etc. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Eggleton in default of $1000 bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man came to the Second District this morning, and stated that last night he fell in with one whom he had considered a very amiable gentleman. Together they rambled till late, and when at Seventh and Shippen streets his quondam friend suddenly knocked him down by a stunning blow in the face, and then proceeded hastily to rob him of his watch. He was chased, but managed to escape in the alleys about Seventh and Bedford streets.

ACCESSORY TO HORSE-STEALING.—Thomas McCluskey, a day or two ago, took a man to Lewis' stable, on Market street, near Thirty-ninth, and assured the proprietor that he was perfectly reliable, and desired Lewis to let him have a horse and carriage. This was done. The man, horse, and carriage left simultaneously, and never returned. McCluskey was committed by Alderman Maule for being an accessory to the alleged theft.

"THE GLORY AND SHAME OF SOLOMON" is announced as the subject of a lecture to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, at Athletic Hall, on Thirteenth street, above Jefferson, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany. The high reputation enjoyed by the lecturer will ensure a good attendance and a rare literary entertainment.

SUNDAY CARS.—The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company announce that they have completed all the necessary arrangements for running their cars on Sunday, in common with a number of the other lines. On Sunday next, December 1, the road will be in full operation.

COMMITTED.—Lewis Hamilton was arrested some days since, charged with horse-stealing. A farmer residing in Easton township, Chester county, identified the animal as his. Hamilton was committed to the Chester county prison for trial.

STEALING A SUIT OF CLOTHES.—James Cunningham was arrested, and committed by Alderman Heins, for stealing a suit of clothes from his brother's house, at Frankford road and Earl street.

DISORDERLY.—Andrew Gallagher, at Broad and Whitehall streets, yesterday kicked up a general row, and for it was arrested, and committed by Alderman Massey, in default of $500 bail.

"THE LANDS TO THE NORTH OF US."—Philadelphians should not fail to take proper interest in the lecture to be given by their brilliant and eloquent young fellow-citizen, George Alfred Townsend, on the "Lands to the North of Us." While it gives us a true insight into these comparatively unfamiliar regions, it is also written in that peculiar and nervous style which won for Mr. Townsend the enviable fame of being the most spirited and graphic correspondent of our late war and the war between Austria, Prussia, and Italy. No better testimony can be furnished in reference to his ability than that furnished by the distinguished gentlemen who have invited him to deliver his lecture at Concert Hall. Throughout the West he has met great success. Let Philadelphia honor him likewise.

WHISKY SEIZURES.—Deputy Collector Foulkrod, on Wednesday, made another of his sudden raids on the molasses whiskyites of Richmond. He seized two stills, a copper and a tin one, and while thus discharging his duty one Thomas McConnell interfered, but was soon arrested and locked up by the officers.

KEEPING AN OPEN TAVERN.—E. W. Kreichbaum, proprietor of the Cross Keys tavern, in Frankford, was arrested for keeping it open on Sunday last. Alderman Holmes held him in $600 bail to answer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOVEMBER 29 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company.

11 29 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office.

11 29 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.

11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

The stockholders are hereby notified that the State tax of THREE MILLS, now due on their stock, will be paid for them, to the Treasurer of the State.

11 29 3t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines, "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.

RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
11 18 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$98·83	do.	do.	5 ℘ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

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DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 51m

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..$500,000

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The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [6 28tb]

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Thanksgiving Day—Political—The Prize Fight, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving day was generally observed here yesterday. Business was suspended, and the churches were open. There was an entire freedom from accident or rowdyism. No papers are published here to-day.

Mayor Banks' recent appointments cause a thousand disappointments. They are all of strong Southerners, and several who were arrested and imprisoned, or were down South during the war, amongst whom are Beal H. Richardson.

The recent prize-fight causes great rejoicing among the Collyerites. Some of the Northern rowdies linger here yet.

It is supposed that the parties who robbed McKim's Bank on Tuesday of nearly eight thousand dollars were of that crowd. The parties who were at the fight say the outrages perpetrated in the neighborhood, or wherever they went, were horrible, including robbery, etc.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113⅛@113¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108@108⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅝@105⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106@106⅛.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅞@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅞@108.
United States 10-40s, 102⅜@102¼.
June and July 7·30s, 105⅝@105½. Market quite firm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Election Cases.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Brewster.—This morning the contested election cases came up.

Thomas B. Reeves sworn—Am clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas: I recollect seeing the general returns of the election: these are the returns (returns produced).

Samuel P. Hancok affirmed—I was President of the Board of Return Judges; (papers shown witness:) the vote for Register of Wills was—William Y. Campbell, 50,185; for William R. Leech, 51,185; for Clerk of the Orphans' Court—Richard Batturs, 50,112; Joseph B. Megary, 51,429; for City Commissioner—B. F. Urwiler, 49,888; John F. Ballier, 51,622.

Thomas Reeves recalled—I have the returns of the election officers of the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward; these are the hourly returns, list of votes, and oaths of officers; no tally list; these are the only papers received. (Papers offered in evidence.)

Cross-examined—They have never been out of the office since their return; there is a return of the judges of that division which I had forgotten: that return is: —For Leech, 489; Campbell, 186; Megary, 525; Batturs, 130; Ballier, 533; Urwiler, 117; this was filed on October 9, 1867; it was taken out of the office that day to be bound, and was returned I think within twenty-four hours; this was done without an order of the Court, it being the customary usage.

Chief of Police Ruggles sworn—I made search for and brought into Court the box of the Eighth Election Division of the Fourth Ward.

Cross-examined—It was in the custody of the Mayor and Recorder.

Mr Mann said that the law required the election officers to put in the box certain papers, and a copy in the office of the Prothonotary. Mr. Reeves has testified that all of the papers have not been returned to the office, and I desire to open the box to get the papers that should be placed therein. No objection being made, the Court directed the box to be opened. It was accordingly done, and a duplicate tally list found therein; a duplicate of a judge's certificate filled up and signed Philip Madden (his mark); list of voters, beginning at No. 1 and ending at 653; the oaths of the inspectors and other officers; the returns of the votes for various officers (to these returns the name of Philip Madden was signed without the cross); the rest of the tally papers; and the list of the taxable inhabitants furnished to the election officers by the City Commissioners.

Mr. Mann desired to call the attention of the Court to its condition as taken from the box; not a mark being placed opposite any name, showing that it had been voted, nor any name added as a voucher. Mr. Mann then offered testimony under the several specifications, charging persons to the number of fifty-three and upwards with having voted fraudulently in the names of others.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

This morning the trial of James Erwin, upon the charge of involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of Caroline Wittmaier, was begun.

The allegations on the part of the Commonwealth were that, on the 26th of April last, in the upper portion of the city, the appearance of a dog supposed to be mad created considerable excitement. The defendant procured a gun and fired at it, and the ball, missing the dog, struck this lady, and caused her death.

The intention of killing the deceased the defendant was not charged with; but the death was the result of an unlawful shooting, which made occurrence an offense.

Dr. Edwin Heiller sworn—I was called to see Mrs. Caroline Wittmaier about 7 o'clock on the morning of April 26th, at No. 1912 Front street; she was lying in an unconscious state from the shock of the wound; the wound was in the left side of the abdomen about an inch from the left angle of the hip bone; I attended her that once about an hour, and she was dead; I assisted Dr. Shapleigh in making a post mortem examination of her body; she died from internal hemorrhage caused by a gun-shot wound; the course of the wound was nearly diagonal; it was a conical ball.

Jacob Wittmaier sworn—Caroline Wittmaier was my wife; I was present when she lost her life; I was then living at No. 2012 Front street, above Norris; the alley in which this shooting took place has no name; my house was alongside of it; there is a gate leading from this alley into the yard; I saw my wife when she was shot; she was standing in the gate; she had an axe, knocking down a dog; the dog was in the alley; I went in and saw Mr. Erwin about to shoot; before I could go five feet, he fired, and she turned round and fell; she was in the yard, and the gate was shut; when I first saw Mr. Erwin he was at the front of the alley; there was just the gate between my wife and the dog; the gate is lower than the fence; when my wife was striking at the dog she leaned over the gate; the ball passed through the gate about a foot from the ground.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Corroborated the testimony of Dr. Heiller. He stated that he saw the groove made in the floor of the alley; it seemed as if the bullet had run along the plank, struck a knot, and glanced upwards.

Francis J. Ward sworn—I was present when Mrs. Wittmaier was killed; I heard the cry of mad dog and went out to my front door; I saw Mr. Erwin and another man, with guns, standing on the curb in front of Mr. Wittmaier's front gate, right in front of the alley; I just saw the smoke going up from the gun Mr. Erwin held; I walked to the alley and looked in, and saw Mrs. Wittmaier down, and Mr. Wittmaier leaning over her; she was in the rear of this little alley gate.

Cross-examined—The alley is covered with inch boards; the bullet made a groove in the floor, struck a knot, and glanced upwards, and that is the only way I can explain its striking Mrs. Wittmaier. I think from where Erwin stood, one could see Mrs. Wittmaier leaning over the gate.

Henry Shanewood sworn—That morning I saw Mr. Erwin shoot up the alley; I did not see up the alley; I then heard a woman cry; I then saw Mr. Erwin drop the gun; the dog then came running out of the alley; before Mr. Erwin shot I heard the cry "mad dog" more than once.

John Reed sworn—That morning some one came to where I was working, and said there was a mad dog; I went out and found the dog in Wittmaier's alley; Mr. Erwin then came over with a gun; the dog started to run out of the alley, and Mr. Erwin fired; the ball struck the plank floor, glanced upward, and struck the gate; it struck right near the dog; the gate was on the same side of the curb that Erwin was; he aimed at the dog, struck the pavement at the centre of the alley, and then glanced off in an angle, and struck the gate.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Dwight stated to the jury that it was lawful to kill a mad dog; and this man was excusable in firing a gun at a dog he believed to be mad, whether the dog was or was not mad. But a man must in such cases use his weapon with care and skill. He thought that, so far as one could judge from the evidence, this man had used reasonable skill. Therefore, according to his views, he had done a lawful act in a lawful manner, and if the Court would sustain him he would hand the bill to the jury and ask them to return a verdict of not guilty.

The Court did sustain this upright view; and instructed the jury that the defendant at the time was engaged in a lawful and commendable act; and though the indictment charged involuntary manslaughter, it was only excusable homicide; and, therefore, the Court was of opinion that the verdict should have been one of acquittal.

Verdict not guilty.

A C A R D.

McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY.

The subscriber takes leave to inform the Public generally that from this day, November 29, he ceases to be connected with the publication of the PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, having sold out his interest to Mr. GOPSILL.

A. McELROY.

Gopsill's Directory Office is at No. 201 S. FIFTH St., corner of Walnut, which will be opened for business on the 2d of December.

11 28 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is Read at Cabinet Meeting To-day

The Rush for Dickens Tickets in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 29—2 P. M.—Consols and United States bonds are weak. Illinois Central Railroad, 86½; Erie Railroad, 47¼; United States Five-twenties, 71.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs heavy. Corn declined to 47s. 9d. Peas declined to 49s. 6d. Wheat declined to 13s. 2d. for No. 2 red Western, 16s. 3d. for California white. Provisions and Produce dull. Lard declined to 48s. 9d. Bacon declined to 45s. 6d. Petroleum declined to 1s. 3½d. for standard white.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The sale of tickets for Mr. Charles Dickens' readings commenced this morning at eight o'clock, at Steinway Hall. The crowd of purchasers was very large, and every seat in the house was disposed in of a few hours.

The Forthcoming President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President's Message was read to the Cabinet to-day. All the members were present, including Secretary Welles, who had not before attended its sessions for several weeks past, owing to sickness.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Sherman presented the resolution of the City Councils of Cincinnati against any further contraction of the currency, and in favor of having the national debt paid off in greenbacks, excepting such bonds as are expressly payable in gold on their face. This was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the petition of forty citizens of Wilmington, Del., for immediate legislation to secure to women equal suffrage with men in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chandler offered the following joint resolution:—

Whereas, We are at peace with all Sovereign Houses and States; and

Whereas, Hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of Great Britain and the King of Abyssinia; and

Whereas, We being at peace with the Government of Great Britain, and with the King of Abyssinia; therefore

Resolved, That we do now declare our determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the said contending parties, granting to the flags of each belligerent the same rights, privileges, and immunities both upon land and water.

Mr. Chandler said:—This is a *verbatim* copy of a proclamation issued on May 14, 1861, simply changing the name of the United States to that of Great Britain, and the name of the Confederate States to Abyssinia, and therefore I presume there will be no objection to it.

The resolution was read the first time.

Mr. Morrill introduced the following bill:—

Be it enacted, That on and after July 4, 1869, the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay in coin all United States notes not bearing interest and commonly called legal-tender notes, which may be presented for such payment at the Treasurer's office in Washington, D. C., or at such other places as may be designated, of which public notice shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 2. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter, and until January 1, 1867, whenever there shall be in the treasury of the United States, after paying the interest and coupons falling due on January 1 and July of each year, and deducting the gold certificates of deposit, any excess of coin over and above the sum of $75,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required, within three days from the first of January and July as aforesaid, to sell the same in such manner as in his judgment will best promote the public interest, and he may receive in payment therefor United States notes, notes of national banks of the United States, etc.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Cotton flat, and nominally 15¾@16. Flour very dull, and market oppressed; quotations unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Southern red, $2·50@2·55; fair to good Pennsylvania red, $2·38@2·45. Corn active, and 5@10c. lower; new and dry white, $1·15@1·23; yellow, $1·10@1·15; Western mixed, $1·16. Oats dull, at 68@72c. Rye dull but firm; sales, $1·50@1·55. Provisions neglected, and prices nominal.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$2500 City 6s, mun.......101¾	100 sh Read R..........c. 48½
$2000 do. New.....101¾	200 do.............. 48⅜
$4000 do. New.....101¾	100 do.............. 48⅜
$300 do. New.....101¾	300 do...ls.b30. 48 1-16
$1200 do...Old...ls.. 97¾	100 sh Leh V R.....b60. 51¾
$10000 C & Am 6s, '89.... 86	200 sh Hest'vle..... b60. 10½
SECOND	BOARD.
$1000 5-20s '65.cp.......c 106¼	100 sh Ocean Oil...b60. 3·94
$1000 Pa 6s, W L.cp.....102	500 sh Leh N stk.....ls. 30⅛
$2000 City 6s, New.....101¾	200 do.........s30. 30⅜
$600 do. New..ls.101¾	200 do............ 30⅜
$5000 do. New.....101¾	300 do............ 31
$500 do. Old. v c&f 97	10 sh Leh V R......... 50½
$13000 C & Am 6s, '89.b5. 86	100 sh Phil & E.......... 25½
1 sh C & Am R.......126	2 sh Penna R.......... 49½
100 sh Cata Prf.......... 21½	20 do......ls.b5. 50

Another Chicago Divorce Suit.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The latest scandal in Chicago is the Quinby divorce suit, in which Gertrude A. Quinby, aged twenty-two, sues for a divorce from her husband, Benjaman F., on the ground of the latter's adultery with her own mother. Mr. Quinby is a real estate agent and stock broker. His wife owns considerable real estate on Wabash avenue, and includes in her suit a demand for the custody of their only child, a son two years old. In her bill she states that she was married August 17, 1863; that she consented to wed Quinby, though strongly disliking him, because of her mother's incessant, passionate, and harassing advocacy of his suit; that previous to marrying him she confessed to him that she could never make him a loving wife, but he said that was all right; that her mother (a widow named Mrs. Jane E. Reynolds), when the bridal outfit was being prepared, insisted on having another exactly similar outfit made for herself, and that she insisted also on accompanying her daughter on the bridal tour; that, after marriage, her mother jealously demanded especial attentions from Mr. Quinby; that when travelling on the cars passengers invariably inferred that her mother and husband were married; that Mr. Quinby mysteriously visited the sleeping car berth of her mother, and that the latter occupied a room in common with them while in Kingston, Canada; that six days after marriage, while in Montreal, Mr. Quinby left her in bed one night, dressed only in his night-clothes, and spent an hour in her mother's apartment; and that "on the night of the 24th of October, 1867, at about the hour of 11·30, the said defendant, who was then constantly occupying a room above in the house of Mrs. Reynolds, where your oratrix was then residing, and was at the time occupying another room with a lady friend, quietly and with great caution, after he had retired to bed, got up, and in his night-dress, with a dressing-gown over his shoulder, left his own room, locking the same after him, and stealthily went down stairs to the main floor of said house, to the room then occupied by Mrs. Reynolds, where he remained for the space of an hour or more, when he returned, with the same caution, to his own room." Mrs. Quinby adds in her bill that, during the first two years of marriage, owing to her youth and inexperience, she did not comprehend and appreciate the exceeding impropriety of her husband's and mother's conduct as she had since done.

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BOZ IN THE UNITED STATES.

Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

THE LATEST EDITION.

What the Great Novelist Thought of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Twenty-five Years Ago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

Philadelphia and its Solitary Prison.

The journey from New York to Philadelphia is made by railroad, and two ferries, and usually occupies between five and six hours. It was a fine evening when we were passengers in the train; and watching the bright sunset from a little window near the door by which we sat, my attention was attracted to a remarkable appearance issuing from the windows of the gentlemen's car immediately in front of us, which I supposed for some time was occasioned by a number of industrious persons inside ripping open feather-beds, and giving the feathers to the wind. At length it occurred to me that they were only spitting, which was indeed the case; though how any number of passengers which it was possible for that car to contain could have maintained such a playful and incessant shower of expectoration, I am still at a loss to understand, notwithstanding the experience in all salivatory phenomena which I afterwards acquired.

I made acquaintance, on this journey, with a mild and modest young Quaker, who opened the discourse by informing me, in a grave whisper, that his grandfather was the inventor of cold-drawn castor-oil. I mention the circumstance here, thinking it probable that this is the first occasion on which the valuable medicine in question was ever used as a conversational aperient.

We reached the city late that night. Looking out of my chamber-window, before going to bed, I saw, on the opposite side of the way, a handsome building of white marble, which had a mournful, ghost-like aspect, dreary to behold. I attributed this to the sombre influence of the night, and on rising in the morning looked out again, expecting to see its steps and portico thronged with groups of people passing in and out. The door was still tight shut, however; the same cold, cheerless air prevailed; and the building looked as if the marble statue of Don Guzman could alone have any business to transact within its gloomy walls. I hastened to inquire its name and purpose, and then my surprise vanished. It was the tomb of many fortunes; the Great Catacomb of investment; the memorable United States Bank.

The stoppage of this bank, with all its ruinous consequences, had cast (as I was told on every side) a gloom on Philadelphia, under the depressing effect of which it yet labored. It certainly did seem rather dull and out of spirits.

It is a handsome city, but distractingly regular. After walking about it for an hour or two, I felt that I would have given the world for a crooked street. The collar of my coat appeared to stiffen, and the brim of my hat to expand, beneath its Quakerly influence. My hair shrunk into a sleek short crop, my hands folded themselves upon my breast of their own calm accord, and thoughts of taking lodgings in Mark Lane over against the Market Place, and of making a large fortune by speculations in corn, came over me involuntarily.

Philadelphia is most bountifully provided with fresh water, which is showered and jerked about, and turned on, and poured off, everywhere. The Waterworks, which are on a height near the city, are no less ornamental than useful, being tastefully laid out as a public garden, and kept in the best and neatest order. The river is dammed at this point, and forced by its own power into certain high tanks or reservoirs, whence the whole city, to the top stories of the houses, is supplied at a very trifling expense.

There are various public institutions. Among them a most excellent hospital—a Quaker establishment, but not sectarian in the great benefits it confers; a quiet, quaint old Library, named after Franklin; a handsome Exchange and Post Office; and so forth. In connection with the Quaker Hospital, there is a picture by West, which is exhibited for the benefit of the funds of the institution. The subject is our Saviour healing the sick, and it is, perhaps, as favorable a specimen of the master as can be seen anywhere. Whether this be high or low praise depends upon the reader's taste.

In the same room there is a very characteristic and life-like portrait by Mr. Sully, a distinguished American artist.

My stay in Philadelphia was very short; but what I saw of its society I greatly liked. Treating of its general characteristics, I should be disposed to say that it is more provincial than Boston or New York, and that there is afloat in the fair city an assumption of taste and criticism, savoring rather of those genteel discussions upon the same themes, in connection with Shakespeare and the musical glasses, of which we read in the "Vicar of Wakefield." Near the city is a most splendid unfinished marble structure for the Girard College, founded by a deceased gentleman of that name and of enormous wealth, which, if completed according to the original design, will be perhaps the richest edifice of modern times. But the bequest is involved in legal disputes, and, pending them, the work has stopped, so that, like many other great undertakings in America, even this is rather going to be done one of these days than doing now.

In the outskirts stands a great prison, called the Eastern Penitentiary, conducted on a plan peculiar to the State of Pennsylvania. The system here is rigid, strict, and hopeless solitary confinement. I believe it, in its effects, to be cruel and wrong.

In its intention, I am well convinced that it is kind, humane, and meant for reformation; but I am persuaded that those who devised this system of Prison Discipline, and those benevolent gentlemen who carry it into execution, do not know what it is that they are doing. I believe that very few men are capable of estimating the immense amount of torture and agony which this dreadful punishment, prolonged for years, inflicts upon the sufferers; and in guessing at it myself, and in reasoning from what I have seen written upon their faces, and what to my certain knowledge they feel within, I am only the more convinced that there is a depth of terrible endurance in it which none but the sufferers themselves can fathom, and which no man has a right to inflict upon his fellow-creature. I hold this slow and daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain to be immeasurably worse than any torture of the body; and because its ghastly signs and tokens are not so palpable to the eye and sense of touch as scars upon the flesh,—because its wounds are not upon the surface, and it extorts few cries that human ears can hear,—therefore I the more denounce it as a secret punishment which slumbering humanity is not roused up to stay. I hesitated once, debating with myself, whether, if I had the power saying "Yes" or "No," I would allow it to be tried in certain cases, where the term of imprisonment were short; but now I solemnly declare that with no rewards or honors could I walk a happy man beneath the open sky by day, or lie me down upon my bed at night, with the consciousness that one human creature, for any length of time, no matter what, lay suffering this unknown punishment in his silent cell, and I the cause, or I consenting to it in the least degree.

I was accompanied to this prison by two gentlemen, officially connected with its management, and passed the day in going from cell to cell, and talking with the inmates. Every facility was afforded me that the utmost courtesy could suggest. Nothing was concealed or hidden from my view, and every piece of information that I sought was openly and frankly given. The perfect order of the building cannot be praised too highly, and of the excellent motives of all who are immediately concerned in the administration of the system there can be no kind of question.

Between the body of the prison and the outer wall there is a spacious garden. Entering it by a wicket in the massive gate, we pursued the path before us to its other termination, and passed into a large chamber, from which seven long passages radiate. On either side of each is a long, long row of low cell doors, with a certain number over every one. Above, a gallery of cells like those below, except that they have no narrow yard attached (as those in the ground, tier have), and are somewhat smaller. The possession of two of these is supposed to compensate for the absence of so much air and exercise as can be had in the dull strip attached to each of the others, in an hour's time every day; and therefore every prisoner in this upper story has two cells adjoining, and communicating with each other.

Standing at the central point, and looking down these dreary passages, the dull repose and quiet that prevails is awful. Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's last; but it is stifled by the thick walls and heavy dungeon-door, and only serves to make the general stillness more profound. Over the head and face of every prisoner who comes into this melancholy house a black hood is drawn; and in this dark shroud, an emblem of the curtain dropped between him and the living world, he is led to the cell from which he never again comes forth, until his whole term of imprisonment has expired. He never hears of wife or children, home or friends, the life or death of any single creature. He sees the prison officers, but with that exception he never looks upon a human countenance or hears a human voice. He is a man buried alive—to be dug out on the slow round of years; and in the meantime dead to everything but torturing anxieties and horrible despair.

His name, and crime, and term of suffering are unknown even to the officer who delivers him his daily food. There is a number over his cell door, and in a book of which the governor of the prison has one copy, and the moral instructor another: this is the index to his history. Beyond these pages the prison has no record of his existence; and, though he live to be in the same cell ten weary years, he has no means of knowing, down to the very last hour, in what part of the building it is situated, what kind of men there are about him; whether in the long winter nights there are living people near, or he is in some lonely corner of the great jail, with walls and passages and iron doors between him and the nearest sharer in its solitary horrors.

Every cell has double doors—the outer one of sturdy oak, the other of grated iron, wherein there is a trap through which his food is handed. He has a Bible, and a slate and pencil, and, under certain restrictions, has sometimes other books, provided for the purpose, and pen and ink and paper. His razor, plate, and can and basin, hang upon the wall, or shine upon the little shelf. Fresh water is laid on in every cell, and he can draw it at his pleasure. During the day his bedstead turns up against the wall, and leaves more space for him to work in. His loom, or bench, or wheel is there; and there he labors, sleeps, and wakes, and counts the seasons as they change, and grows old.

The first man I saw was seated at his loom at work. He had been there six years, and was to remain, I think, three more. He had been convicted as a receiver of stolen goods; but even after this long imprisonment denied the guilt and said he had been hardly dealt by. It was his second offense.

He stopped his work when we went in, took off his spectacles, and answered freely to everything that was said to him, but always with a strange kind of pause first, and in a low, thoughtful voice. He wore a paper hat of his own making, and was pleased to have it noticed and commended. He had ingeniously manufactured a sort of Dutch clock from some disregarded odds and ends; and his vinegar bottle served for the pendulum. Seeing me interested in this contrivance, he looked up at it with a great deal of pride, and said that he had been thinking of improving it, and that he hoped the hammer and a little piece of broken glass beside it "would play music before long." He had extracted some colors from the yarn with which he had worked, and painted a few figures on the wall. One, of a female, over the door, he called "The Lady of the Lake."

He smiled as I looked at these contrivances to while away the time; but when I looked from them to him, I saw that his lip trembled, and could have counted the beating of his heart. I forget how it came about, but some allusion was made to his having a wife. He shook his head at the word, turned aside, and covered his face with his hands.

"But you are resigned now!" said one of the gentlemen, after a short pause, during which he had resumed his former manner. He answered, with a sigh that seemed quite reckless in its hopelessness, "O yes, O yes! I am resigned to it." "And are a better man, you think?" "Well, I hope so; I'm sure I hope I may be." "And time goes pretty quickly?" "Time is very long, gentlemen, within these four walls!"

He gazed about him—Heaven only knows how wearily!—as he said these words; and, in the act of doing so, fell into a strange stare as if he had forgotten something. A moment afterwards he sighed heavily, put on his spectacles, and went about his work again.

In another cell there was a German, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for larceny, two of which had just expired. With colors procured in the same manner, he had painted every inch of the walls and ceiling quite beautifully. He had laid out the few feet of ground behind with exquisite neatness, and had made a little bed in the centre, that looked, by-the-by, like a grave. The taste and ingenuity he had displayed in everything were most extraordinary; and yet a more dejected, heart-broken, wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. I never saw such a picture of forlorn affliction and distress of mind. My heart bled for him; and when the tears ran down his cheeks, and he took one of the visitors aside to ask, with his trembling hands nervously clutching at his coat to detain him, whether there was no hope of his dismal sentence being commuted, the spectacle was really too painful to witness. I never saw or heard of any kind of misery that impressed me more than the wretchedness of this man.

In a third cell was a tall, strong black, a burglar, working at his proper trade of making screws and the like. His time was nearly out. He was not only a very dexterous thief, but was notorious for his boldness and hardihood, and for the number of his previous convictions. He entertained us with a long account of his achievements, which he narrated with such infinite relish, that he actually seemed to lick his lips as he told us racy anecdotes of stolen plate, and of old ladies whom he had watched as they sat at windows in silver spectacles (he had plainly had an eye to their metal, even from the other side of the street), and had afterwards robbed. This fellow, upon the slightest encouragement, would have mingled with his professional recollections the most detestable cant; but I am very much mistaken if he could have surpassed the unmitigated hypocrisy with which he declared that he blessed the day on which he came into that prison, and that he never would commit another robbery as long as he lived.

There was one man who was allowed, as an indulgence, to keep rabbits. His room having rather a close smell in consequence, they called to him at the door to come out into the passage. He complied, of course, and stood shading his haggard face in the unwonted sunlight of the great window, looking as wan and unearthly as if he had been summoned from the grave. He had a white rabbit in his breast; and when the little creature, getting down upon the ground, stole back into the cell, and he, being dismissed, crept timidly after it, I thought it would have been very hard to say in what respect the man was the nobler animal of the two.

There was an English thief, who had been there but a few days out of seven years—a villanous, low-browed, thin-lipped fellow, with a white face; who had as yet no relish for visitors, and who, but for the additional penalty, would have gladly stabbed me with his shoemaker's knife. There was another German who had entered the jail but yesterday, and who started from his bed when we looked in, and pleaded, in his broken English, very hard for work. There was a poet, who, after doing two days' work in every four-and-twenty hours, one for himself and one for the prison, wrote verses about ships (he was by trade a mariner), and the "maddening wine-cup," and his friends at home. There were very many of them. Some reddened at the sight of visitors, and some turned very pale. Some two or three had prisoner nurses with them, for they were very sick, and one, a fat old negro, whose leg had been taken off within the jail, had for his attendant a classical scholar and an accomplished surgeon, himself a prisoner likewise. Sitting upon the stairs, engaged in some slight work, was a pretty colored boy. "Is there no refuge for young criminals in Philadelphia, then?" said I. "Yes, but only for white children." Noble aristocracy in crime!

There was a sailor who had been there upwards of eleven years, and who in a few months' time would be free. Eleven years of solitary confinement!

"I am very glad to hear your time is nearly out." What does he say? Nothing. Why does he stare at his hands, and pick the flesh upon his fingers, and raise his eyes for an instant, every now and then, to those bare walls which have seen his head turn grey? It is a way he has sometimes.

Does he never look men in the face, and does he always pluck at those hands of his, as though he were bent on parting skin and bone? It is his humor, nothing more.

It is his humor, too, to say that he does not look forward to going out; that he is not glad the time is drawing near; that he did look forward to it once, but that was very long ago; that he has lost all care for everything. It is his humor to be a helpless, crushed, and broken man. And Heaven be his witness that he has his humor thoroughly gratified!

There were three young women in adjoining cells, all convicted at the same time of a conspiracy to rob their prosecutor. In the silence and solitude of their lives they had grown to be quite beautiful. Their looks were very sad, and might have moved the sternest visitor to tears, but not to that kind of sorrow which the contemplation of men awakens. One was a young girl; not twenty, as I recollect; whose snow-white room was hung with the work of some former prisoner, and upon whose downcast face the sun in all its splendor shone down through the high chink in the wall, where one narrow strip of bright blue sky was visible. She was penitent and quiet; had come to be resigned, she said (and I believe her); and had a mind at peace. "In a word, you are happy here?" said one of my companions. She struggled—she did struggle very hard—to answer yes; but raising her eyes, and meeting that glimpse of freedom overhead, she burst into tears, and said, "She tried to be; she uttered no complaint; but it was natural that she should sometimes long to go out of that one cell; she could not help that," she sobbed, poor thing!

I went from cell to cell that day; and every face I saw, or word I heard, or incident I noted, is present to my mind in all its painfulness. But let me pass them by for one more pleasant glance of a prison on the same plan, which I afterwards saw at Pittsburg.

When I had gone over that in the same manner, I asked the Governor if he had any person in his charge who was shortly going out. He had one, he said, whose time was up next day; but he had only been a prisoner two years.

Two years! I looked back through two years in my own life—out of jail, prosperous, and happy, surrounded by blessings, comforts, and good fortune—and thought how wide a gap it was, and how long those two years passed in solitary captivity would have been. I have the face of this man who was going to be released next day before me now. It is almost more memorable in its happiness than the other faces in their misery. How easy and how natural it was for him to say that the system was a good one, and that the time went "pretty quick, considerin;" and that when a man once felt that he had offended the law, and must satisfy it, "he got along somehow," and so forth.

"What did he call you back to say to you in that strange flutter?" I asked of my conductor, when he had locked the door and joined me in the passage.

"Oh! That he was afraid the soles of his boots were not fit for walking, as they were a good deal worn when he came in; and that he would thank me very much to have them mended, ready."

Those boots had been taken off his feet, and put away with the rest of his clothes, two years before!

I took that opportunity of inquiring how they conducted themselves immediately before going out, adding that I presumed they trembled very much.

"Well, it's not so much a trembling," was the answer—"though they do quiver—as a complete derangement of the nervous system. They can't sign their names to the book; sometimes can't even hold the pen; look about 'em without appearing to know why, or where they are; and sometimes get up and sit down again twenty times in a minute. This is when they're in the office, where they are taken with the hood on, as they were brought in. When they get outside the gate they stop and look first one way and then the other, not knowing which to take. Sometimes they stagger as if they were drunk, and sometimes are feared to lean against the fence, they're so bad—but they clear off in course of time."

As I walked among these solitary cells, and looked at the faces of the men within them, I tried to picture to myself the thoughts and feelings natural to their condition. I imagined the hood just taken off, and the scene of their captivity disclosed to them in all its dismal monotony.

At first, the man is stunned. His confinement is a hideous vision; and his old life a reality. He throws himself upon his bed, and lies there abandoned to despair. By degrees the insupportable solitude and barrenness of the place rouse him from this stupor, and when the trap in his grated door is opened, he humbly begs and prays for work. "Give me some work to do, or I shall go raving mad!"

He has it, and by fits and starts applies himself to labor; but every now and then there comes upon him a burning sense of the years that must be wasted in that stone coffin, and an agony so piercing in the recollection of those who are hidden from his view and knowledge, that he starts from his seat, and, striding up and down the narrow room with both hands clasped on his uplifted head, hears spirits tempting him to beat his brains out on the wall.

Again he falls upon his bed, and lies there moaning. Suddenly he starts up, wondering whether any other man is near; whether there is another cell like that on either side of him; and listens keenly.

There is no sound; but other prisoners may be near, for all that. He remembers to have heard once, when he little thought of coming here himself, that the cells were so constructed that the prisoners could not hear each other, though the officers could hear them. Where is the nearest man—upon the right, or on the left? or is there one in both directions? Where is he sitting now—with his face to the light? or is he walking to and fro? How is he dressed? Has he been here long? Is he much worn away? Is he very white and spectre-like? Does *he* think of his neighbor too?

Scarcely venturing to breathe, and listening while he thinks, he conjures up a figure with his back towards him, and imagines it moving about in his next cell. He has no idea of the face, but he is certain of the dark form of a stooping man. In the cell upon the other side he puts another figure, whose face is hidden from him also. Day after day, and often when he wakes up in the middle of the night, he thinks of these two men until he is almost distracted. He never changes them. There they are always as he first imagined them—an old man on the right; a younger man upon the left—whose hidden features torture him to death, and have a mystery that makes him tremble.

The weary days pass on with solemn pace, like mourners at a funeral; and slowly he begins to feel that the white walls of the cell have something dreadful in them; that their color is horrible; that their smooth surface chills his blood; that there is one hateful corner which torments him. Every morning when he wakes, he hides his head beneath the coverlet, and shudders to see the ghastly ceiling looking down upon him. The blessed light of day itself peeps in, an ugly phantom face, through the unchangeable crevice which is his prison window.

By slow but sure degrees, the terrors of that hateful corner swell until they beset him at all times; invade his rest, make his dreams hideous, and his nights dreadful. At first, he took a strange dislike to it; feeling as though it gave birth in his brain to something of corresponding shape which ought not to be there, and racked his head with pains. Then he began to fear it, then to dream of it, and of men whispering its name and pointing to it. Then he could not bear to look at it, nor yet to turn his back upon it. Now it is every night the lurking-place of a ghost; a shadow; a silent something, horrible to see, but whether bird or beast, or muffled human shape, he cannot tell.

When he is in his cell by day, he fears the little yard without. When he is in the yard, he dreads to re-enter the cell. When night comes, there stands the phantom in the corner. If he have the courage to stand in its place, and drive it out (he had once, being desperate), it broods upon his bed. In the twilight, and always at the same hour, a voice calls to him by name; as the darkness thickens, his loom begins to live; and even that, his comfort, is a hideous figure, watching him till daybreak.

Again, by slow degrees, these horrible fancies depart from him one by one; returning sometimes unexpectedly, but at longer intervals, and in less alarming shapes. He has talked upon religious matters with the gentleman who visits him, and has read his Bible, and has written a prayer upon his slate, and hung it up as a kind of protection and an assurance of heavenly companionship. He dreams now, sometimes, of his children or his wife; but is sure that they are dead, or have deserted him. He is easily moved to tears; is gentle, submissive, and broken spirited. Occasionally, the old agony comes back; a very little thing will revive it; even a familiar sound, or the scent of summer flowers in the air; but it does not last long now; for the world without has come to be the vision, and this solitary life the sad reality.

If his term of imprisonment be short—I mean comparatively, for short it cannot be—the last half-year is almost worse than all; for then he thinks the prison will take fire, and he be burned in the ruins, or that he is doomed to die within the walls, or that he will be detained on some false charge and sentenced for another term; or that something, no matter what, must happen to prevent his going at large. And this is natural, and impossible to be reasoned against, because, after his long separation from human life, and his great suffering, any event will appear to him more probable in the contemplation than the being restored to liberty and his fellow-creatures.

If his period of confinement have been very long, the prospect of release bewilders and confuses him. His broken heart may flutter for a moment, when he thinks of the world outside, and what it might have been to him in all those lonely years, but that is all. The cell door has been closed too long on all its hopes and cares. Better to have hanged him in the beginning than bring him to this pass, and send him forth to mingle with his kind, who are his kind no more.

On the haggard face of every man among these prisoners the same expression sat. I know not what to liken it to. It had something of that strained attention which we see upon the faces of the blind and deaf, mingled with a kind of horror, as though they had all been secretly terrified. In every little chamber that I entered, and at every grate through which I looked, I seemed to see the same appalling countenance. It lives in my memory, with the fascination of a remarkable picture. Parade before my eyes a hundred men, with one among them newly released from this solitary suffering, and I would point him out.

The faces of the women, as I have said, it humanizes and refines. Whether this be because of their better nature which is elicited in solitude, or because of their being gentler creatures, of greater patience and longer suffering, I do not know; but so it is. That the punishment is nevertheless, to my thinking, fully as cruel and as wrong in their case as in that of the men, I need scarcely add.

My firm conviction is that, independent of the mental anguish it occasions—an anguish so acute and so tremendous, that all imagination of it must fall far short of the reality—it wears the mind into a morbid state, which renders it unfit for the rough contact and busy action of the world. It is my fixed opinion that those who have undergone this punishment MUST pass into society again morally unhealthy and diseased. There are many instances on record of men who have chosen or have been condemned to lives of perfect solitude; but I scarcely remember one, even among sages of strong and vigorous intellect, where its effect has not become apparent in some disordered train of thought or some gloomy hallucination. What monstrous phantoms, bred of despondency and doubt, and born and reared in solitude, have stalked upon the earth, making creation ugly, and darkening the face of Heaven!

Suicides are rare among these prisoners; are almost, indeed, unknown. But no argument in favor of the system can reasonably be deduced from this circumstance, although it is very often urged. All men who have made diseases of the mind their study, know perfectly well that such extreme depression and despair as will change the whole character, and beat down all its powers of elasticity and self-resistance, may be at work within a man, and yet stop short of self-destruction.

That it makes the senses dull, and by degrees impairs the bodily faculties, I am quite sure. I remarked to those who were with me in this very establishment at Philadelphia, that the criminals who had been there long were deaf. They, who were in the habit of seeing these men constantly, were perfectly amazed at the idea, which they regarded as groundless and fanciful. And yet the very first prisoner to whom they appealed—one of their own selection—confirmed my impression (which was unknown to him) instantly, and said, with a genuine air it was impossible to doubt, that he couldn't think how it happened, but he was growing very dull of hearing.

That it is a singularly unequal punishment, and affects the worst man least, there is no doubt. In its superior efficiency as a means of reformation, compared with that other code of regulations which allows the prisoners to work in company without communicating together, I have not the smallest faith. All the instances of reformation that were mentioned to me were of a kind that might have been—and I have no doubt whatever, in my own mind, would have been—equally well brought about by the silent system. With regard to such men as the negro burglar and the English thief, even the most enthusiastic have scarcely any hope of their conversion.

It seems to me that the objection that nothing wholesome or good has ever had its growth in such unnatural solitude, and that even a dog, or any of the more intelligent among beasts, would pine, and mope, and rust away beneath its influence, would be in itself a sufficient argument against this system. But when we recollect, in addition, how very cruel and severe it is, and that a solitary life is always liable to peculiar and distinct objections of a most deplorable nature, which have arisen here, and call to mind, moreover, that the choice is not between this system and a bad or ill-considered one, but between it and another which has worked well, and is, in its whole design and practice, excellent; there is surely more than sufficient reason for abandoning a mode of punishment attended by so little hope or promise, and fraught, beyond dispute, with such a host of evils.

As a relief to its contemplation, I will close this chapter with a curious story, arising out of the same theme, which was related to me, on the occasion of this visit, by some of the gentlemen concerned.

At one of the periodical meetings of the inspectors of this prison, a workingman of Philadelphia presented himself before the board, and earnestly requested to be placed in solitary confinement. On being asked what motive could possibly prompt him to make this strange demand, he answered that he had an irresistible propensity to get drunk; that he was constantly indulging it, to his great misery and ruin; that he had no power of resistance; that he wished to be put beyond the reach of temptation; and that he could think of no better way than this. It was pointed out to him, in reply, that the prison was for criminals who had been tried and sentenced by the law, and could not be made available for any such fanciful purposes; he was exhorted to abstain from intoxicating drinks, as he surely might if he would; and received other very good advice, with which he retired, exceedingly dissatisfied with the result of his application.

He came again, and again, and again, and was so very earnest and importunate, that at last they took counsel together, and said, "He will certainly qualify himself for admission if we reject him any more. Let us shut him up. He will soon be glad to go away, and then we shall get rid of him." So they made him sign a statement which would prevent his ever sustaining an action for false imprisonment, to the effect that his incarceration was voluntary, and of his own seeking; they requested him to take notice that the officer in attendance had orders to release him at any hour of the day or night when he might knock upon his door for that purpose; but desired him to understand that, once going out, he would not be admitted any more. These conditions agreed upon, and he still remaining in the same mind, he was conducted to the prison, and shut up in one of the cells.

In this cell, the man who had not the firmness to leave a glass of liquor standing untasted on a table before him—in this cell, in solitary confinement, and working every day at his trade of shoemaking, this man remained nearly two years. His health beginning to fail at the expiration of that time, the surgeon recommended that he should work occasionally in the garden; and, as he liked the notion very much, he went about this new occupation with great cheerfulness.

He was digging here, one summer day, very industriously, when the wicket in the outer gate chanced to be left open, showing, beyond, the well-remembered dusty road and sunburnt fields. The way was as free to him as to any man living; but he no sooner raised his head and caught sight of it, all shining in the light, than, with the involuntary instinct of a prisoner, he cast away his spade, scampered off as fast as his legs would carry him, and never once looked back. [*To be Continued.*]

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These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

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Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
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CAPITAL..........................$1,000,000

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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
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5 1§] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
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COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 31¼ cents.

[illegible] Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. LANDER.—Next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, Mrs. General Lander will appear in her great historic *role* of *Elisabeth*. The following, from the New York *Evening Gazette*, shows the high opinion entertained of her performances in New York:—

She has accomplished the difficult task of pleasing an audience already made fastidious by the splendid acting of Ristori in the same part. Not possessing the superb physical advantages of Ristori, nor her perfect finish of detail, which made every attribute of that great actress a picture by itself, Mrs. Lander's personation, if more rugged, impresses one with a sense of its reality to a far greater degree than did that of the great *tragedienne*. Mrs. Lander is undoubtedly the best actress upon the American stage.

ENGLISH OPERA.—This is the last night of the Richings' Troupe at the Academy. Gounod's *Faust* will be given for the first time (in English) in this country. The cast is unusually fine, and great curiosity is evinced to hear Mr. Campbell in the *role* of "Mephistopheles." *Faust* will be repeated at the matinee to-morrow afternoon. Miss Laura Waldron made a very successful *debut* last evening as "Arline," in the *Bohemian Girl*. She will be a great favorite here henceforth.

CHESNUT.—Mrs. Bowers remains for two nights more only. This evening, for her farewell benefit, she appears in *Dora*, and the *Day After the Wedding*. The house should be crowded. To-morrow afternoon last "Bowers" matinee. On Monday evening Mad'lle Marie Zoe, the "Cuban Sylph," will make her first appearance in Philadelphia.

ARCH.—Mrs. John Drew takes a benefit this evening. *Surf* will be given for the last time but one. Next Monday grand revival of the popular sensational play of last season, *Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball*, with Mrs. John Drew and the whole company in the cast.

WALNUT.—Mr. John Brougham repeats his successful new play of *The Lottery of Life*.

AMERICAN.—*The Red Gnome*, a splendid pantomime: *Les Trois Graces*, a beautiful ballet; *Smith and Brown*, a laughable farce, and other good things, this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The programme of the Germania Orchestra for to-morrow morning, at the Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Overture—"Rockmill"........S. G. Reissiger
2. Thema, with Variations Solo for Violoncello, Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Cornet (by request)........B. Sammerlatt
3. Hymen's Festive Sound—"Waltz"........J. F. Lanner
4. Andante Grazioso from Sinfonie op. 5....N. W. Gade
5. Overture—"Vehmrichter"........H. Berlioz
6. Aria—"The Flying Dutchman" (first time)........R. Wagner
   Trombone Solo performed by C. F. Boettger.
7. Second Finale from "Attila"........G. Verdi

CARL SENTZ'S NINTH ORCHESTRA MATINEE will be given next Thursday, when, in addition to several novelties, Mr. C. H. Jarvis, the eminent pianist, will perform the Mendelssohn Concerto in D Minor opus 40, with orchestra accompaniment, the same for which he received so much applause at the Meignen Concert. Tickets are continued at the usual rates.

HABELMANN'S OPERATIC CONCERTS for next Thursday and Friday evenings will present the great basso, Joseph Hermans, in his inimitable personation of "Mephistopheles," in *Faust*, and "Rocco" in *Fidelio*. Subscription tickets may be had at Boner's and Trumpler's music stores. Carl Sentz's orchestra is engaged.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·03	MOON RISES	7·46
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	3·52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

NovaScotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Cella	London	New York	Nov. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 24
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 30
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 5
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 30
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 30
Corsica	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. May, May, Cape Ann, Rommel & Hunter.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool Oct. 17, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Cope Bros. Nov. 3, Daniel Sweeny, seaman, died; is said to leave a wife in New York. Nov. 14, lat. 43 N., lon. 56 W., from 4·30 to 6 A. M. (all the rest of the night and morning being thick rainy weather), saw an immense number of meteors, some of which were very large and bright, with very large tails. At the same time the moon was shining bright, there was an aurora borealis, and sharp lightning in the western quarter.

Br. brig W. B. Forrest, Conley, 35 days from Manzanilla, with cedar to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr A. May, May, from Boston, in ballast to Rommel & Hunter.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from Lewes, Del., with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chamberlain, Lawson, 3 days from Nanticoke River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamtug America, Virden, 13 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool. Towed to sea Tuesday night ship Wyoming, hence for Liverpool. Left at the Breakwater barque John Mathues, from Jamaica for Philadelphia; off Brandywine Light saw barque Bessie North, from Liverpool, at anchor; passed in the bay a full-rigged Br. brig, and a number of schrs, coming up.

BELOW.

Barque John H. Pearson, Taylor, from Boston, was off Reedy Island yesterday afternoon.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 26th inst.

Barque Freeman, Fletcher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.

Brig G. E. Dale, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 23d inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 25th instant.

Schrs S. P. M. Tasker, Allen; T. T. Tasker, Allen; and W. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 26th inst.

Schr M. E. Taber, Morris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 23d inst.

Schr S. Bruen, Mershon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 26th inst.

Schrs I. V. McCabe, Pickup, and M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, hence, at Washington 26th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a light is now exhibited from a lightvessel moored at the entrance of the Liau river, north coast of the Yellow Sea.

The light is a fixed white light, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles.

The lightvessel has three masts, and is moored in 5½ fathoms, with Tower hill bearing S. by E. ½ E.; ruined tower on Kae chu point SE. ½ E.; and the mouth of the river NE. by E. ¾ E. Baskets are placed on the top of two of the masts; the mizzen yard is always crossed, and from this mast signals are made. From the lightvessel the two buoys in the river can be seen, one with the eye, the other with a telescope.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 3 30 degrees westerly in 1867.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 28, 1867.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Oct. 25, Emma Monroe, Administratrix of THORNTON MONROE, deceased.
" 26, Charles Comly, Administrator of ANN S. BUDD, deceased.
" 26, John L. Busby, Executor of JOHN CREAN, Jr., deceased.
" 26, Theodore Roth, Administrator of ANTHONY KRAMER, deceased.
" 26, Theodore Roth, Administrator of CHRISTINE KRAMER, deceased.
" 26, Thomas Shipley, Executor and Trustee of SARAH ANN STEWART, deceased.
" 28, G. J. Chamberlain and G. H. McCabe, Executors of DAVID D. LEWIS, deceased.
" 28, John Alleyne, Guardian (as filed by his Executor) of ALLEYNE B. WILSON, late a minor.
" 29, Alexander Helmsley, Executor of FRANCIS SLEVIN, deceased.
" 30, H. R. Warriner, Administrator of JEREMIAH NORTHROP, deceased.
" 30, James M. Boisnot, Administrator of ALFRED C. BURR, deceased.
" 31, Henry B. Tener, Executor of HENRY B. IRONS, deceased.
Nov. 1, Marcius Koenigheim, Executor of MORITZ LEVYSSON, deceased.
" 1, John D. Yeager, et al., Executors of CASPAR YEAGER, deceased.
" 2, Conrad B. Andress, Administrator of ISAAC T. ANDRESS, deceased.
" 2, Ethelbert A. Marshall, Administrator c. t. a. of JACOB DE HAVEN, deceased.
" 2, William McLaughlin, Executor of WILLIAM GIBSON, deceased.
" 2, William Rotch Wister, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN W. PRICE, deceased.
" 4, Andrew A. Ripka, Executor of CATHARINE RIPKA, deceased.
" 5, John Hazlehurst, Executor of EMILY HAZLEHURST, deceased.
" 5, Elizabeth A. Hickling et al., Executors of FRANCIS H. HICKLING, deceased.
" 6, John Marston, Administrator of JOHN KELLY, deceased.
" 6, George Read, Administrator c. t. a. of SAMUEL M. READ, deceased.
" 6, Reinhard K. Vaughan and Marg. S. Vaughan, Administrators of HARMANN VAUGHAN, deceased.
" 7, Elizabeth Haenn, Administratrix of ALEXANDER HAENN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas Woolman, Administrator of SUSAN HIBBERD, deceased.
" 7, E. Harper Jeffries, Administrator of THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of MARY H. DICKSON, deceased.
" 8, Emmor Cowperthwait, Guardian of SUSAN C. HART, a minor, deceased.
" 8, Charles M. Lukens, Administrator of GEORGE C. SHEPHERD, deceased.
" 9, Sarah H. Prosser, Administratrix of JAMES PROSSER, deceased.
" 9, D. Jones McVaugh, Administrator of SUSANNA TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11, Jacob S. Hess and Henry N. Rittenhouse, Administrators of DANIEL SMITH, deceased.
" 11, William J. Stillwell, Administrator of ABEL H. STILLWELL, deceased.
" 13, William W. Axe, Administrator of WINNARD AXE, deceased.
" 13, Dennis Dunn, Administrator c. t. a. of ELIZABETH GLENN, deceased.
" 13, Frederick Koons, Administrator of HENRY HIRSH, deceased.
" 13, David Teller, Administrator of GOTTLOB LEITENBERGER, deceased.
" 13, Charles A. Rubicam, Executor of SUSANNAH RUBICAM, deceased.
" 14, Charles H. Roberts and Sarah J. Page, Executors of SAMUEL MEEKINGS, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Knorr, Administratrix of LEWIS MORTON, deceased.
" 14, H. Pratt McKean, et al., Trustees of H. C. MAYER, deceased.
" 14, Nancy Pollock, Administratrix of REBECCA POLLOCK, deceased.
" 14, Louisa Moran, Administratrix of ANN WAGNER, deceased.
" 15, Rebecca T. Smethurst, Executrix of RICHARD SMETHURST, deceased.
" 16, Annette M. Burdett, Administratrix of SAMUEL D. BURDETT, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Lukens Keene, Administratrix c. t. a. (as filed by her Executrix) of JOHN LUKENS, deceased.
" 16, Henry E. Keene, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN LUKENS, deceased.
" 16, Margaret Moore, Administratrix of PATRICK MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John T. White, Administrator of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased.
" 16, Thomas Wistar et al., Executors of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE WISTAR, deceased.
" 18, Charles S. Lincoln, Administrator c. t. a. of WILLIAM P. EMLEY, deceased.
" 19, Charles Evans et al., Executors of WILLIAM EVANS, deceased.
" 20, James Bayard, Trustee of CATHARINE BACHE, deceased.
" 20, Enoch Rex, Administrator of MARY BUSH, deceased.
" 21, "The Girard Life Insurance, etc., Company," Executors of WILLIAM AGNEW, deceased.
" 21, Harriet J. Morey, Executrix of JOHN MOREY, deceased.
" 21, William S. Phillips and William M. Tilghman, Executors of CATHARINE ANN INGERSOLL, deceased.
" 21, George N. Kline, Administrator of ELIZABETH PRICE, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth J. Clark, Executrix of JOHN W. CLARK, deceased.
" 22, Maria N. Hahn, Administratrix of FRANKLIN B. HAHN, deceased.
" 22, Barbara Schwegler, Administratrix of JOHN F. SCHWEGLER, deceased.
" 22, Martha and J. Bolton Winpenny, Executors of JOHN WINPENNY, deceased.
" 22, Mary C. Wright, Administratrix c. t. a. of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 23, George Piolet, Executor of JAMES GREEN, deceased.
" 23, R. J. C. Walker, Administrator of MARY ANN WILEY, deceased.
" 25, Ellen Homiller, Administratrix of WILLIAM HOMILLER, deceased.
" 25, Edward L. Royal et al., Executors of EDWARD ROYAL, deceased.
" 25, William A. Ruffner, Administrator c. t. a. of SARAH ANN RUFFNER, deceased.
" 26, Mary W. Baxter, Administratrix of GEORGE W. BAXTER, deceased.
" 26, Stephen S. Price, Executor of THOMAS RICHARDSON, deceased.
" 26, "The Girard Life Ins. Co.," Administrator of GEORGE W. WARDER, deceased.
" 26, "The Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc.," Executors of HIRAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 27, William B. Hanson, et al., Trustees of STEPHEN F. HANSON, under the will of HANNAH A. HANSON, deceased.
" 27, J. Sergeant Price, Executor of MARTHA MIFFLIN, deceased.
" 27, William C. Baker, Trustee of REBECCA F. KRUG (late REEVES), under the will of FREDERICK V. KRUG, deceased.
" 27, Henry Simons et al., Executors of CHARLES SHEPARD SMITH, deceased.

11 29f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID JAYNE, deceased.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of J. WHEATON SMITH, CHARLES B. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAXON, HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Executors and Trustees of the will of DAVID JAYNE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of their appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the estate, No. 612 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
JAMES STARR,
11 29 fmw5t* Auditors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estates of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Guardian of the Estates of HOWARD DUBS and JOSEPH DUBS, minor children of ADELAIDE DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Accountant, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

11 27 wfm5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM and CHRISTIANA C. WALKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate late of said decedents, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 2, A. D. 1867 at Eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
11 22 wfmw5t* Auditor.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.

OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1‡ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

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11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, ———, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 2‡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 30, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 3 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16‡ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1‡ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1‡ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp‡ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12‡

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24‡

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,362.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,079,785·00
Premiums	1,172,598·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13.	INCOME FOR 1867 $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 14 12 31

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2‡

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867........$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25‡

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw‡ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER........$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,

Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.	7 27‡

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 0‡

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$659,740·90	
On Fire Risks	153,896·11	
		$813,637·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,355·00
		$1,149,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,802·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	
		$743,145·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc.		105,445·09
		$848,590·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·95	
Return Premiums	52,826·87	
Reinsurances	40,085·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc.	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc.	17,062·43	
		$608,545·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 198·51	103,215·61
		$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No. certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 3mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10‡ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 29 3t

---

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
December 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 26 6t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [11 27 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
December 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 29 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
December 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 29 6t

---

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
December 3, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include—

RIVER SCHUYLKILL and S. W. corner Locust and Chippewa streets—Large and valuable Wharf property and large Lot.
SPRUCE, No. 228—Genteel Dwelling.
ABERDEEN, Nos. 304 and 306—Two Brick Dwellings.
CATHARINE, No. 515—Frame Building.
RICHMOND—Three Dwellings and Large Lot, 283 feet front, 300 feet deep.
WILCOX, Nos. 1906, 1908, 1910—Three Brick Dwellings.
FIFTEENTH AND PINE, N. W. Corner—Two Stores and Dwellings.
SECOND, No. 714 (North)—Store and Dwelling.
FOURTH, No. 259 (South)—Elegant Residence.
PINE, No. 925—Handsome modern Residence.
TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD—Hotel, known as the "Abbey."
NINTH, No. 242 (South)—Store and Dwelling.
MARYLAND, HARTFORD COUNTY—52 acres Quarry and Slate Lands.
BUTTONWOOD, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.
SECOND, No. 704 (South)—Store and Dwelling.
CARPENTER, west of Eighteenth—Two-story Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 4039—Handsome Residence, lot 50 by 120 feet; has the modern conveniences.
BROWN, No. 2319—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND-RENTS, $35, $62, $52, $52 a year.
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.;
Executors' Sale.
40 shares Live Oak Copper Mining Company.
10 shares Tuckahoe and Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company.
2000 shares Duquesne Oil Company.
1400 shares Mingo Oil Company.
100 shares Hughes River and Island Run Oil Co.
1600 shares Hibberd Oil Company.
375 shares Pittston Coal Company.
1 share Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
1 share Steamship Dock Company.
For Other Accounts—
150 shares Diamond Coal Company.
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
1 share Mercantile Library Company. [11 29 3t

SALE OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS ON VARIOUS INTERESTING SUBJECTS, FROM LIBRARIES.
This Afternoon.
November 29, at 4 o'clock. Also, a very superior microscope, with a large number of objects. 1t

Peremptory sale at the Avondale Mills, Delaware county.
VERY VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY.
On Saturday Afternoon,
November 30, at 1 o'clock, at the Avondale Mills, near the Westdale Station, on Philadelphia and Media Railroad, without reserve, very valuable Cotton Machinery. [11 26 3t

STOCK OF VERY FINE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CHRISTMAS ARTICLES, FINE STEEL SKATES, ETC.
On Monday,
December 2, at the Auction Store, by order of the Administrator, the stock of a House Furnishing Establishment. [11 26 4t

---

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10‡

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf‡ No. 724 MARKET Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 6m

MUSICAL.

Miss Laura Waldron's Debut in "The "Bohemian Girl" Last Evening.

The pledge given to her patrons last spring by Miss Richings has been amply fulfilled. Additions to both the *repertoire* and force of her admirable company were promised, and the promise has been kept to the satisfaction of the public. *The Lily of Killarney*, albeit as much of a drama as of an opera, was a success, and the new tenor, Mr. Pierre Bernard, has been received with marked favor by the public. To-night, for the farewell benefit of the Directress of the troupe, Gounod's classical composition of *Faust* will, for the first time in English in this country, be placed upon the stage; and we think we are justified in predicting a success. The most difficult *role* in the opera is that of "Mephistopheles," and this has fallen to the lot of Mr. Campbell, who, when occasion demands, has shown himself in the past fully equal to the assumption of that *diablerie* air which has rendered the name of the tempter of poor "Dr. Faustus" synonymous with that of the Arch-fiend himself.

Last evening, the other novelty of the season was presented in the *debut* of Miss Laura Waldren as "Arline," in Balfe's popular opera of the *Bohemian Girl*. This charming composition has long been the most attractive in the whole *repertoire* of the troupe, and by force of habit we have come to regard Miss Richings as the Bohemian Girl *in propria persona*. By reason of the invariable success which has attended her rendition of this character, she has become identified with it in the minds of our music-loving public; and the announcement that this *role*, above all others, had been selected for the presentation of the new prima donna, was regarded with some misgivings. But while these circumstances tended to render Miss Waldron's position one of extreme hazard, they have likewise added to the legitimate success which she has achieved. It was her first appearance upon the operatic stage, although she has for some time been accustomed to singing in oratorios and concerts in New York city and elsewhere. Her face is very prepossessing, her form almost delicate in outline; but she has the charm of entire ease and composure in her manner, and her acting last evening was fully equal to the requirements of the *role*. Her voice is very clear and sweet, lacking volume alone to render it one of the finest now devoted to the diviuest of all the arts. Time and practice, both on and off the stage, will, we trust, remedy this one defect, and place the new favorite in the front rank of our native operatic singers—an illustrious company, to be sure, but one in which a position is not unattainable by one who displays on her first appearance the great promise of Miss Waldron. Her rendition of the opening ballad of the second act—"I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls"—was exquisite, and the enthusiastic applause which it received settled at the very outset the question of her success. At the close of the entertainment, when half of the audience were upon their feet and the house in great confusion, the plaudits were still so decided and long-continued that the *debutante* was forced to present herself before the curtain. Messrs. Castle, Campbell, and Wylie very properly accompanied her, but we regret that Mr. Seguin's modesty induced him to remain behind, for his "Devilshoof" is admirable in conception and faithful in execution.

The attractions of *Faust* this evening will be greatly enhanced by the appearance of the Turner Liedertafel Society, who will sustain the celebrated Soldiers' Chorus in a manner that is seldom equalled. To-morrow afternoon the long and highly successful season of the company will be brought to a close, by the second presentation of *Faust*.

GENERAL GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

The published testimony of General Grant before the Judiciary Committee is in every way creditable to him. It shows that he had the good sense to perceive, at the moment of victory, both the duty of the Government to show magnanimity, in abandoning the right to punish the military leaders of the Rebellion, and his own duty to abstain from committing the Government to anything further than this. In this he proved wiser than his time. Mr. Johnson, with the apparent approval of the nation, desired to punish those whom Grant had pledged the country's honor to spare, while General Sherman, erring on the opposite side, sought to arrange by a military convention the terms of civil reconstruction.

General Grant is very explicit in disclaiming all idea, either then or now, of assuming to regulate political affairs or to bestow political rights upon those who surrendered to him. As he very justly says, that was a matter for Congress to decide. It was simply his duty to leave it alone; but it is so rarely that any man does his duty, and is content to do it, that General Grant merits praise for his humble virtue. The bane of Mr. Johnson has been his hunger to do more than his duty, by which we mean not merely to do more perfectly than was essential that which he was bound to do after some fashion, but rather to do that which it was not his place to do at all. If General Grant can adhere in the future, as in the past, to the simple rule of minding his own business, he will not lose reputation by any tasks that may be imposed upon him.

Of the same simple but unusual order of merit is the General's statement that he did not assume to originate any civil policy, and never was willing to suggest any plan for civil government, although he freely expressed his anxiety that some kind of civil government should be set up as quickly as possible. It is obvious that he differed from most of his countrymen in this, that he did not believe himself capable of doing or devising everything. His experience as a military commander had neither weaned him from the love of civil law and peaceful government, nor infected him with a desire to retain superfluous power in his own hands, nor intoxicated him with the notion of his own superior wisdom. All this is, speaking in an absolute sense, evidence of only humble virtues. There is nothing magnificent in it, nothing brilliant, nothing indicative of genius, nothing which *ought not* to be true of every man. But of how many men *is* it true?

This testimony shows very clearly that General Grant was sound in his views of the relation of the President and of Congress respectively to the work of reconstruction; and if he is correct in the impressions he formed of the sentiments of others, it shows that Mr. Johnson and all his advisers looked upon the governments organized in 1865 as dependent for validity upon the subsequent action of Congress. Every consideration of reason and probability points to the same conclusion; and the great change which came over Mr. Johnson's views in this respect is an impressive proof of the danger which attends any usurpation of power, even under the most pressing necessity. There is no doubt that Mr. Johnson sincerely believed, and had much reason to believe, that he was pursuing the path which Mr. Lincoln had laid out.

But no sanction of this kind, and no encouragement from his party, could alter the fact [illegible] was doing that which no President is elected to; and he soon began to care far more for personal triumph of seeing "his policy" [illegible]sful than he did for the accomplishment [illegible] purposes which we presume he, as well as Mr Lincoln, had in view when that policy was devised. When we have a President who is capable of minding his own business, and content with doing so, we shall have some guarantee against this miserable personal vanity which is costing the nation so much.

The straightforward answers of General Grant to the questions of the Committee give satisfactory reasons for the reticence on political questions which is so freely charged upon him as a fault. Precisely the same argument which justified his abstinence from suggestions to the Cabinet upon matters pertaining to the civil administration, justifies his silence before the people now. His present business is military, not political. He is General-in-chief—not President, senator, or representative. It will be an evil day for us as a people when military commanders are liberal with political advice and criticism for the public ear. We know of nothing more offensive in General McClellan's career than the impertinent counsels which he despatched from Harrison's Landing. And even the open disloyalty of their opponents could scarcely reconcile us to the direct interference of Union generals in the political campaigns of 1863 and 1864.

Many incidents of the time proved the moral impossibility of a military commander's limiting himself to mere words in his active support of a political party. We are glad that General Grant does not add to mischievous precedents in this direction. Our main objection to him as a Presidential candidate is that he is the General of the Army. If he were a political general also, our objections would be insuperable.

Of course we do not mean to say that General Grant ought to be accepted as a candidate upon blind trust, or without a distinct avowal upon his part of his political sympathies and doctrines. But it is enough for him to make this avowal when called upon by proper authority, at a reasonable time before the nomination of a candidate can be made. Whether that avowal will be made, and whether it will be satisfactory when made, are questions that can afford to wait a little longer.—*N. Y. Nation.*

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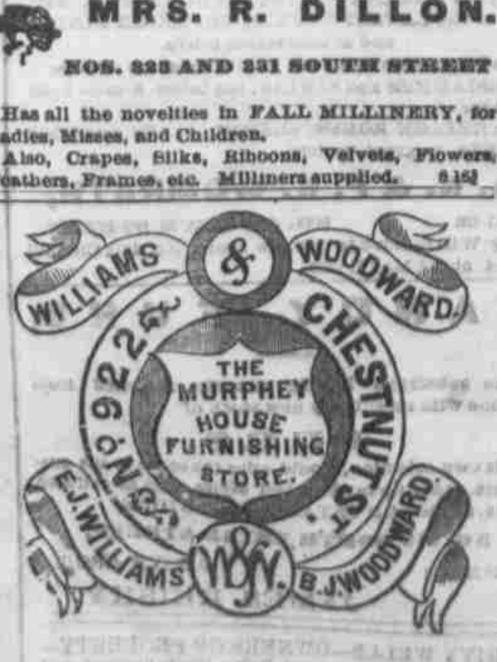

FIFTH EDITION

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.

Thirty-three Persons Killed on a Steamship at Noon To-day.

Many Others are Injured.

More About the Roman Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Evening.—While the steamship Bourbonlina, which plies between this port and Greece, carrying the British mails, was leaving the wharf, about noon to-day, an accident occurred which resulted in a fearful loss of life. One of her boilers exploded with a report that was distinctly felt throughout the whole city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others injured. The vessel was entirely destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Evening.—It now appears that the statement that it would be impossible for the proposed conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome was not the utterance of *La France*, one of the Government organs of Paris, but of a St. Petersburg journal, an official paper, and regarded as being quite as good authority usually on diplomatic questions.

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PARIS GILT

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Beg leave to inform their customers that they have made a reduction in price on their entire stock.

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We have just received a Case of

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And other Rich Fabrics for

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Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

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ALSO, A CASE OF

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At $1·25, Reduced from $1·75,

In the following choice colors:—

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ALSO, A CASE OF ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS AT 80 CENTS, ALL SHADES.

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REAL VALENCIENNE SETS, $1·50 COST OVER $7·00.

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500 RUFFLED LACE COLLARS, 31 to 56 cents.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLUNY COLLARS.

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5000 PURSES, WITH CHAINS, 20 to 25 cents; cost over double.

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BLACK BEAVERS,
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FINE OVERCOATINGS,
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